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VOL. 1 NO. 206 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora....	10500
15th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate
To MARSEILLES ..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..	" 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Karachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, *Manager*,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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BOMBAY.

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES,	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

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INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 6th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA.....2185, Fri. 7th Nov. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Tuesday, 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Friday, 31 October.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
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do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if ("Chronicle" named) TUKINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

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THE HEAD MASTER.

E. I. Ry. Hill School, Oakgrove, Jharipani U.P. to whom all replies to this advertisement should be sent.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 21st October 1913.

LADY willing to pay £13 to anyone sailing by Macedonia March 21st Bombay to Marseilles for five hours daily assistance with boy 2½ years.—Apply MARRS, I.E.S., Poona.

NITRATE of SODA. WANTED first class SOLE-AGENT to push the sale of this Fertiliser. Only well established firms need apply. Good commission and prospects. Apply Box No. 111, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0676

SOLDIER'S wife going to England by Troopship Rohilla sailing November 19th, having no encumbrances offers her services as nurse. Good sailor nursing references—State requirements and offer for services to MRS. STANTON, Durham Light Infantry, Nowshera.

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Rajputana, Ajmer.

WANTED

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WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a second lady teacher; none but trained teachers, European, with a competent knowledge of at least one Vernacular (Urdu or Punjabi) and qualified by age and experience need apply. Salary Rs. 125 month.—Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED for the Larkana Municipality a SANITARY INSPECTOR, on Rs. 50—2—70 Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or Sub-Overseer, who has taken a course in Sanitation at a recognized school.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Collector and President,
Larkana Municipality.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
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WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED immediately for service in the British East Africa Protectorate an Indian Surveyor qualified in the use of Plane Tabling, Compass and Chain; should be able to do traverse work and drawing. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem, house allowance Rs. 20 per mensem, and travelling allowance Re. 1 per day while in field. Engagement is for three years on agreement. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier,
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WANTED.— For the Punjab Agricultural College, Chemical Department One Demonstrator in Chemistry; stipend Rs. 70 per mensem. One Assistant Chemist for chemical research work, commencing salary Rs. 70-7-140 rising to 145-9-235, with free quarters. Candidates for the above appointments should submit their applications accompanied by testimonials at once to the undersigned and should indicate the earliest date on which their services will be available.

J. H. BARNES, PRINCIPAL,
Punjab Agricultural College,
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WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Motor Car, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, very comfortable body with plenty of room in the driver's seat, shock absorbers, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel tyres complate, hood, screen two acetylene headlights, three other lamps, horn speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,000.

Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON, 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.

B. Ans. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.

Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE.—OWNER GONE HOME. SMART rubber tyred 2 seated Trap by Windover, all latest improvements practically new, cost Rs. 950. Price Rs. 500.—Apply Capt. NEWTON-DAVIS, I.M.S., 18th K. G. O. Lancers, Meerut.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE.—Rubber-tyred Buggy for 14 to 15 hands, with hood. Repainted last autumn, blue picked out with yellow, since when it has been very little used. Comfortable and easy running. On view at Oomrao Singh, carriage builder, Mori Gate, Delhi. Price including black brass mounted harness Rs. 400.

Apply MAJOR T. R. PRICE, XI Lancers, Simla.

18 H.P. Metallurgique Car, 4 seater body, bought new in 1909, in excellent running order, 4 cylinder engine, Bosch magneto, complete with hood, double inclined screen, 5 lamps, stephney wheel, luggage carrier, tools, lately fitted with 4 new Dunlop tyres, has been driven by same owner since 1909. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer.

Apply S. G. HOWES, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

FOR SALE.

PLATE GLASS. PLATE GLASS.

3,340 GLASS PLATE, 18¾in. by 16½in. by 3/16in. thick, in good condition. Being offered for sale only because size is obselete. Reasonable offers considered. Apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Airy and Commodious Blocks and separate Bungalows at Mazagaon Hope Hall Estate—on the tram Line—a minute's walk from the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises or Lukhamsi Nappoo, Dana Bunder. 064?

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THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

IN some of the Papers, there appears a report of the failure of a Firm carrying on business in the name of VASANJI VELJI & CO. This Firm was carrying on business as dealers in Dried Fruits. They have no connection whatever with our Firm.

VISUNJEE VELJEE & CO.,
Cotton Merchants & Muccadums,
0679 Mody Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

H.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT

TENDERS are invited for the supply of SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS to the value of about B. G. Rs. 13,000 Particulars on application.

No application will be answered unless from a firm of recognised standing.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
For Irrigation,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad (Deccan).

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st December 1913, by THE AGENT, M. & S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd., Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of 78,000 BROAD GAUGE WOODEN TRACK, 5,627 CROSSING & 1,440 BRIDGE SLEEPERS. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS."

Forms of Tender (which also contain the Specification and Conditions under which Tenders will be considered and Contracts let) can be had from THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, Perambur, who will also furnish any further information, that may be required.

HENRY CARPENTER,
Superintendent of Stores.

Office of the Supdt. of Stores.
Perambur, 22nd October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay	Stations.		Up To Bombay
H.M.			H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-20 Arr.	Manmad	Dep	7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal	,,	21-14
11-4 ,,	Bina	,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra	,,	10-19
21-0 ,,			8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-35
22-0 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep.	7-5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	5-50
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	3-53
3-0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur	,,	22-37
8-4 ,,	Amritsar	,,	21-1
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,,	20-0
16-5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8-18

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down			Up
H.M.			H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	9-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33 Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down.			Up.
H.M.			H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25 Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-5
14-0 Arr.		Arr.	15-21
16-20 Dep.	Oral	Dep.	13-14
18-45 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	11-48
20-0 Arr.	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

NIGHTLY FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

ZUMA THE GIPSY.

The most pathetic Story of a Gipsy girl's Fidelity and Self-sacrfifice.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE SNAKE DANCE."

Full Programme of other Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-30 ONLY.

PROTEA. **STILL GOING STRONG.**

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

Films for sale or hire; apply to Manager.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6 p.m. TWICE-NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

DIWALI DIVERSIONS.

THE GREAT DRAMA

"EAST LYNNE"

The Story that has Moved the World.

MAX LINDER
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Monday November 24th.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co. at 10-30 A.M. on Wed. Nov. 5th.

The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO. JAN. MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

THE RENOWNED

PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.

The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES.

BOXES from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

Managers;—
Howard Edie and
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THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 Sharp.
The highly laughable Military Musical Comedy
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"
From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 9-15 Sharp.
Revival of the Ever Popular
"A RUNAWAY GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT.
The Great Musical Success
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

Prices of Admission:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5.
Balcony Rs. 3.
Gallery Re. 1.
Door open at 8-30
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
HAVE YOU SECURED YOUR SEATS FOR "THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUMBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort.
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183. A.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BOMBAY STORES'

FIRST SALE.

FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY.

COMMENCING FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1913.

A HUGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.

EVERY ARTICLE ALMOST AT HALF PRICE.

Pay us a visit on the 1st November and see our large stock being disposed of at Half Price.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE DISPOSED OF:—

1600 Shirts, coloured, white, fancy, all sizes.
1000 Doz. Collars (soft and stiff).
650 Leather and Canvas Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Square hand bags, and brief bags.
Socks, Felt Hats, Straw Boaters, Ties, Open end ties. Woolien shirts, gauze shirts, Handkerchiefs, Remnant Pieces of Tweeds, Jones Stes (about **400**) and Guyot Braces (Re. **1-2**) and other makes, M and Curzon hats.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Twill Shirts, Sleeping suits Etc

Business Hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays 9 a.m. t

THE BOMBAY STORES,
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AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTIES AT DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 31st day of October 1913, at the undermentioned times the right of the mortgagor in the following landed properties on the premises by order of Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Sumar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Kuthudden under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th October 1913.

PARTICULARS.

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. 1:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor street near Null Bazar and admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Old No. 2, New No. 16901 and old survey No. 1350 and new survey No. 4668 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7056 and street Nos. 50—60 and is bounded as follows *i.e.*, to say on the East by the said Doctor street, on the West plot No. 2 hereafter described on the north the property of Noorbhoy Abdul Kader and on the South by the property hereafter described in lot No. 3 and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Lot No. 2:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay at Mutton Street and admeasuring 153 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Old No. —— and New No. 16901, old survey No. 1350 and new survey No. —— and assessed by the Municipality in C Ward Nos. 7107 and 71708 and street Nos. 45 and 47 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property hereinbefore described in lot No. 1, on the West by the said Mutton Street, on the North by the property described in lot No. 3 on the South by the property of Noorbhoy Abdul Kadar and which land and premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

AT 5-30 P.M., (S.T.), SAME DAY.

Lot No. 3:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doctor street outside the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 333 spuare yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. —— new No. A16901 and old survey No. 350 and new survey No. 2/4668 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7055 and street No. 48 and is bounded on the North by the said Doctor street, West by the Mutton street, North by the properties in lot Nos. 1 and 2 on the South by the property formerly of Husson Ally Mulla Hakimji but now of Syed Abdull Kader El Edrus and which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS WHITE CAWNPORE AND HATHRAS WHEAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), 150 tons Cawnpore and Hathras wheat, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Matrumal, at Shed No. 3, Wari Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. 7, Pile No. 10, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

25 tons, marked C.W. 8, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons marked C.W. 9, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. 10, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Parasram, at C. Shed, Carnac Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile, No. 6, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile No. 7, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

The following:—

1 Brougham Shaped Motor-car No. 2082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-Car No. 1329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohnar & Co.
1 Rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria by Laurio and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
1 Set harness.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 31st October 1913.

1161. *Parade.*—"D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters to-day Friday the 31st instant at 6. P.M.

1162. Wednesday the 5th November, Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6. P.M.
Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with caps.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Maloja to London, sailing on Saturday 1st Nov. 1913:—

Mrs. S. G. Howes, Mr. H. A. C. Trepte, Mr. P. H. Sturge, Miss White, Miss Liardet, Mr. Leon Reinhaun, Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Mrs. W. E. Davies, Mr. Finch, Dr. Preiswerk, Mr. R. H. Allenby, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Iacombe, Mrs. S. T. H. Lane, Mr. H. G. Emerson, Mr. A. I. Danger, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dobson, Miss Collie, Major I. F. W. Rait, Mr. Wagner Master M. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Butter, Mr. S. G. W. Rose, Mr. J. D. Way, Mr J. H. Adam, Mrs. Adam and two infants, Sister Emily Barbara, Mr. Bates, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. E. Baynes, Capt. Biscoe, Miss Blackader, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Bowers, Miss Bussell, Mr. G. L. Chaudhari, Mrs. S. S. Coleman and infant, Mrs. Collie, Mr. W. H. Cook, Dr. V. St. J. and Mrs. Croley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dallas, Miss Joy de Gale, Mr. J. Fearfield, Miss M. C. Fey, Mr. J. M. Ghose, Mr. H. J. Graham, Mrs. E. M. Hendley and child, Miss Hendley, Mrs. Hughes-Buller, Major W. J. Keen, Mrs. Keen and two children, Mr. D. B. Lal, Capt. G. Le Meyrick, Mr. G. E. Lillie, Mr. E. S. Lloyd, Mr. McNeill, Mr. R. Meredith, Mr. D. Musliah, Rev. Muspratt, Mrs. Muspratt and infant, Mrs. A. E. Panet, Mr. J. W. Paton, Mr. H. W. Pike, Mrs. A. L. Playfair, Mr. D. Graham Pole, Mr. W. Renard, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Resler, Mr. Cecil Richardson, Capt. A. L. Samson, Mr. E. Studd, Major H. St. A. Wake, Mrs. Wake nurse and child, Major J. N. Walker, Mr. W. H. Waller, Mrs. Westbrook and infant, Mr. E. P. Widdicombe, Mrs. Wilberforce, nurse and two children.

RESTIVE HORSE INJURED.

When the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy's motor car was proceeding towards Colaba on Queen's Road about midway between Marine Lines and Church Gate Station the horse of a victoria belonging to Mr. N. Pestonji shied at a cover of a manhole on the road and reared and came down on the mudguard of the motor-car. The horse's right eye came out of the socket, and the mudguard was broken. No one was injured. Half the road was up for repairs at the time.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess in Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula. Precipitation has been fairly general in south-east Madras and local in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. The falls are heavy at Madras and Negapatam.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast, local rain over the rest of south-east Madras and some showers in Malabar and possibly in the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 30th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Hrs. Ship.	Rainfall. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA							
Bushire							
Do. (29th)	88.3	69.0	56	..	0.00		—0.00
Jask	90.3	75.8	86	..	0.00		—0.09
Muskat							
Do. (29st)	96.3	79.1	57	..	0.00		—0.22
PUNJAB—							
Multan	93.3	62.5	60	..	10.28		—5.54
Rawalpindi	79.9	51.1	76	..	24.47		+1.67
Lahore	87.4	57.2	78	0.10	18.19		+2.93
Sirsa	89.3	65.0	55	..	17.84		+6.59
Ambala	84.5	59.9	65	..	28.33		+4.65
Delhi	86.0	63.8	69	..	13.66		—10.06
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	90.0	65.5	55	..	7.39		—17.62
Mainpuri	87.3	62.1	63	..	10.66		—13.89
Jhansi	92.1		31	..	9.64		—25.62
Cawnpore	86.6	61.5	71	..	18.82		—14.73
Allahabad	89.6	63.5	65	..	22.36		—14.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	96.1	64.8	50	..	3.31		+1.05
Karachi	87.5	71.0	90	..	12.01		- 5.88
Ajmer	91.6	64.2	47	..	11.16		—7.89
Jaipur	91.2	62.1	36	..	12.73		—0.18
Kotah	94.6	64.0	38	..	15.62		—10.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
WEST—							
Bhuj	93.0	66.0	41	..	38.37		+24.83
Dwarka	85.3	77.7	89	..	17.35		+3.66
Veraval	92.6	72.3	51	..	24.58		+7.15
Rajkot	96.6	64.8	36	..	28.56		+2.72
Bhavnagar Para.	95.5	70.8	56	..	35.95		+16.13
Surat	96.0	69.1	59	..	37.64		—2.90
Ahmedabad	97.6	70.2	42	..	35.61		×6.49
Desa	97.8	61.4	48	..	35.15		×11.88
Neemuch	90.6	61.0	30	..	23.89		—3.38
Indore	92.1	60.1	39	..	36.48		+5.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	90.8	54.8	56	..	30.39		—21.76
Saugor	90.3	62.6	28	..	22.92		—20.25
Hoshangabad	92.1	60.4	39	..	36.31		—10.35
Khandwa	96.2	61.6	48	..	38.15		+9.86
Akola	94.7	61.0	43	..	29.79		—3.42
Amraoti	92.8	65.3	42	..	35.01		+4.02
Nagpur	94.1	62.8	54	..	43.55		—1.77
Chanda	90.5	60.0	73	..	52.29		+2.99
Raipur	90.7	68.6	88	..	36.03		—10.15
KONKAN—							
Bombay	88.9	76.3	79	..	70.96		×0.46
Ratnagiri	95.8	68.9	37	..	71.76		—27.43
Mormugao							
Karwar	91.2	70.0	90	..	99.93		—17.22
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	95.4	62.1	42	..	15.10		—5.75
Ahmednagar	90.1	57.0	43	..	22.60		+2.61
Poona	90.0	58.3	68	..	25.42		+1.14
Sholapur	93.3	67.1	41	..	13.00		—13.30
Bijapur	90.7	63.3	57	..	14.67		—2.75
Belgaum	85.3	63.5	60	..	37.02		—6.00
Aurangabad	90.9	66.5	34	..	21.94		—4.04
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	60.7	59	..	38.55		+0.81
Hyderabad	89.8	66.2	68	..	16.28		—10.91
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—							
Mangalore	89.3	75.3	77	..	10497		—10.74
Calicut	87.3	76.1	91	0.13	97.25		—0.85
Cochin	86.7	74.7	79	0.03	79.74		—5.70
Colombo	84.5	74.5	91	..	19.99		—15.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	88.3	73.2	78	..	30.51		—0.27
Bellary	92.0	67.8	80	..	11.96		—2.56
Guddapah	85.5	71.5	91	0.22	18.84		—5.64
Madras	80.5	72.0	93	2.74	28.24		+1.40
Bangalore	82.3	64.8	83	0.15	19.19		—6.22
Coimbator	89.4	73.3	89	0.10	6.84		—5.18
Trichinopoly	83.6	73.3	87	0.22	13.63		—4.48
Negapatam	81.7	72.2	82	1.25	30.30		+9.39

SIGHT AFTER 8 YEARS.

GRASPED AT OBJECTS 90 FEET AWAY.

Dr. Moreau, of St. Etienne wired the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," has just published an account of a surgical operation for double cataract which gave sight to a child of eight years who had been born blind. After the operation the doctor carefully noted the movements of the child in trying to use his eyes.

For several days after the operation the patient was kept in a darkened room. Then light was admitted to the room, but the child merely made a few unintelligible noises. Two days later more light was admitted, and still the poor child could say nothing about its power of vision. He continued to identify various articles through the senses of touch and smell as before.

Gradually, however, the patient acquired the notion of colour, and classified objects as either white or black. When shown a new object he continued to rely chiefly on the sense of touch. He could not acquire a notion of space or distance, and used to stretch out his hands to grasp objects that were 90ft. away. He even confused the moon with a lamp.

The efforts to save the child were continued during 15 months, at the end of which the father removed his little one from the hospital. A year later the child had lost most of the notions gained at the hospital and had not acquired any new ones.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 25th instant arrived Aden at 1 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th October.

S. S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. Company's S. S. Macedonia, with the outward Mails of the 24th instant passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 30th October.

The P. and O. Extra Steamer Arcadia though leaving London to-day (Friday) is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th November as originally fixed, and there will be no dislocation in regard to the Weekly Mail Service.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

There has been an increase in the rainfall in the south peninsula and the conditions over the south of the Bay are unsettled. Disturbance in the north is not well marked but is giving light local showers.

Rainfall has been nearly general in south east Madras; fairly general in Assam, Mysore, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also occurred in the Northwest Frontier Province, Central Punjab, north Madras coast.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair two inches; Slipper Island one and half; Lashio, Maymyo three-quarters; Parachinar a half; Negepatam one and half; Cuddalore two; Madras three; Nellore one.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in Burma South Peninsula and a few light showers in Mussoorie Hills and the adjacent districts.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY 29th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr.	inches	29.880
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	73.9
Dew Point	„	70.6
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.694
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.0
Maximum temperature of Air	egrees	83.9
Minimum do. do.	„	74.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, N E, W NW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	122

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m.. Standard Time on the 30th October 1913 was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. IF In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				Low Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Fri.	31	m 0	7	30	Fri.	31	m 6	0	17	9
Satur.	November 1	m 0	51	30	Satur.	November 1	m 6	45	18	5
Sun.	2	m 1	35	29	Sun.	2	m 7	31	19	2
Mon.	3	m 2	21 a	28	Mon.	3	m 8	24	19	1
Tues.	4	m 3	7 a	25	Tues.	4	m 9	16 a	19	1
Wed.	5	m 3	12	27	Wed.	5	m 9	57 a	20	1
		m 4	11	26			10	33	20	7
		4	8 a	23			11	8	18	4
							9	43 a	20	10
							10	40 a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
31. (Fri.)	6h. 38m.	6h. 7m
November 1. (Satur.)	6.h. 39m.	6h. 6m
2. (Sun;)	6.h. 39m.	6h. 6m
3. (Mon.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m
4. (Tues.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m
5. (Wed.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th.	0h 4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	„	14th	4h 41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	„	21st	1h 26.5m.	P. M

SOLDIER AIRMEN'S PAY.

ONE LAW FOR OFFICERS AND ANOTHER FOR MEN.

Dissatisfaction in the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps has been accentuated by an Army order which sets forth that airmen below the rank of a commissioned officer must qualify every six months in order to obtain the paltry 2s.a day extra-duty pay.

No objection would be taken were an airman allowed an opportunity to enter a machine after having qualified. There were no non-commissioned officers, writes a correspondent piloting aeroplanes during the manoeuvres; many have not set n a pilot's seat for months, and I met one non-commissioned officer (who was flying in France before any British officer had touched a control) who was performing fatigue duties that might have been turned over to any private of the line.

The general conclusion is that the Army Council wants to swell the list of airmen in the cheapest possible manner by rushing men through the tests and then, because of their inability to requalify by reason of practice being denied them, forfeiting their extra-duty pay.

If the Army Council applied the same ruling to officers there would be no cause for complaint. But it does not.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29

Consols 2½ %	72 13-1
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.3
Rentes 3 %	87
Berlin Cheques on London	20·5
Bar Silver Spot	27 1-16
„ 2 months bence	27 7-1
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall Caused by India selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
Exchange on India 20 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-8 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	47-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 7-8
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-2
Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	27,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair demand unchanged	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Easy.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Business poor, Buyers and Sellers indifferent.	
Mid. Americans	7·5 d
Nov. G F	10·30 d
New York 11 a.m. Jan. 13·53 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March. 13 52.	
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·52 Mar. 13.51.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. 13-72 Mar. 13-75.	
closed until Wednesday.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N	7·41	7·35
N. D.	7·32	7 26
D. J.	7· 9	7 24
J. F.	7 28	7 23
F. M	7 28	7·22
M. A.	7 27	7·22
A. M	7 27	7 21
M. J	7 26	7 21
J. J.	7·23	7·18
J. A.	7.19	7·14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8.000
Total Imports	27.000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
O. N.	7.35	7·36
N. D.	7·26	7·27
D. J.	7·24	7·25
J. F.	7·23	7·23
F. M.	7·22	7·23
M. A.	7·22	7·23
A. M.	7·21	7·22
M. J.	7·21	7·22
J. J.	7.18	7·18

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	87,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to Continent	62,000

Futures at New York Jan. 13·55 Previous Closing price 13·66,

Futures at New York Mar. 13.54. Previous Closing price. 13·63.

Declined owing to favourable Weather Reports and to expected increase in the movement.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.40. Previous price 14.50

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8 Previous price 13·7-8.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans; Jan. 13·70. Previous price 13.87, October 27th.

Futures at New Orleans; Mar. 13·71. Previous price 13.91.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3-8
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	59½

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON Oct. 29.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000

Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 7,10,000 „ „ to Bombay. } Rs. 10,40,000
Rs. 1,10,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅞ (Min. Rate) Received above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-1-16 „ „ 15% that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06

Telegraph transfers—
Rs. 36,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 67,00,000 „ „ to Bombay. } Rs. 1,03,60,000
Rs. 6,60,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at (Min Rate) Received % above
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3-32 „ „ 15% that rate in full

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.09

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 1,21,00,000

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,00,00,000

Extra Allotments. *Bills* on Calcutta Rs. 90,000 at 1 3-32.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 29.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £74½; Copper Braziers £80½; Yellow Metal 7½;.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 °/ex-Ship. 53; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 45; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Calcutta Linseed 44; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers steady.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Nov.-Dec.; London done. Wheat F.A.Q. *Rubber.*—Para Rubber 3 Oct.-Nov.; Buyers steady.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34½; sellers Jan.-Feb.; steady. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

Australian.—South Australian. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. Victorian. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers. New South Wales. 35½; Jan.-Feb.; sellers.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags 12-9½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-7½; sellers October; German Beet-root 88 % 9-11; sellers May; Opened easier closed steady. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-11½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 35-6; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 37-6; General Tone of Tallow Auction steady.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; Oct.-Nov.; Amsterdam done firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cortonseed 6-14; Oct.-Nov. Hull done firm.

Lord Pentland has returned to Madras this morning from tour.

The death occurred at the Bowring Hospital on Oct. 30, of Mr. Dudley Stotesbury of the Survey of India after an operation for appendicitis.

The Sara-Serajganj Railway, which is to be built by private enterprise, says "The Pioneer" is a necessary complement to the Lower Ganges bridge now in corse of construction. It will bring an enormous amount of the jute traffic, which now follows the waterways, to the broad-gauge system of the Eastern Bengal State line, the bridging of the Ganges near Sara Ghat giving direct communication with Calcutta. The country through which the new lines will pass is cut up by streams flowing into the Brahmaputra, and there is a good deal of swampy ground, but the population is large and a good deal of local traffic should be secured.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.July	13%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63-8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,73
Bank of Madras	do.	12½	1451
Bank of Rangoon		6%	101
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25.		6	22
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15.		6¼	1-4 19
Specie Bank Rs. 50.	Jan-July	9%	134
Standard Bank Rs. 50.		6%	47
Standard Bank P. Alli-			
Standard Bank P.			48
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld	Jan.-Aug.	14%	282
Allahabad Bank		18%	361
The Poona Bank (Old issue) Rs. 30	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		17
Punjab National Bank		10%	175
EXCHANGEG BANKS			
Chtced Bank			
Mer antile Bank		16%	£60
£ 12 A		7%	£19
12 B	do.	7%	£18-10
ongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug.	£4	£87½
stern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	83
Hatiobal Bank of £12	Sep.Marc	14%	80

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

		Last Div.	year Rs.
Ahmedabad advance	May-Oct.	25	89
Elliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	7
gerar Manufacturing			1
Bo Cotton Manufacturing.			150
Bo Dying and M, Co.,		25	64
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	490
Century	Apl.-Oct.	6	220
Central India	May.-Nov.	65	1,880
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	640
Chinoi Silk		20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,365
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	492
Connaught	do.	Nil.	100
Coorla	April	40	640
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	100
Crrimbhoy	do.	10	205
David	May.-Nov.	20	425
Edward Sassoon		8	180
Emperor Edward		25	450
Empress	Mar.-Sep.		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	415
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,435
Finlay Mills.		7-8	295
Gold Mohur		25	500
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	630XD
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,825
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	150
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching		4	10
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	137-8
James Greaves

CANCER PARASITE.

ITS VEGETABLE CARRIER.

A SCIENTIFIC VACCINE.

The normal blood of a healthy man is one of the most perfect antiseptics that is known to science says the "Standard". It kills myriads of microbes daily, but in some cases a particular germ makes a breach in the natural fortifications, and a case of infectious illness results. The technical explanation is that the anti-bodies are insufficient in quantity to withstand the disease, and that is how the most insidious of all, the one known as cancer, manages to do its dread work. When the actual germ that causes the disease is known, the body can be helped in fighting it, by injections of vaccine or serum, which make the system immune to its attack, and even in cases where the disease is contracted, causes it to die away. Dr. Otto Schmidt's researches have shown that a certain fungus, the mucor racemosus, will keep alive and virulent the parasite of cancer for several years, and that if extracts from this fungus, carrying the parasite, are injected into animals, these animals develop cancerous tumours, both sarcomatous and carcinomatous. It must be understood that the fungus is not the immediate cause of the disease but that it acts as an intermediate host for the more deadly infection, which is therefore an indirect one. The minute spores of the fungus moving about in the air as an almost impalpable dust, fall on the moist secretions of a sufferer, finding a suitable medium on which to increase and multiply.

AN INDIGENOUS FUNGUS.

This fungus which is universally indigenous is infected with the mycetozoon of cancer. This mycetozoon needs a living carrier, and it moves about in the dust like live particles of the mucor, which is very much like the mould which forms on jam, though it is not quite the same. Having found this infected mucor or mould, Dr. Schmidt has produced a vaccine which promises to be the ideal cure for cancer. It goes to the whole root of the matter. Radium and mesorthorium, although they have done something in the way of curing the disease, have no such records as that of Dr. Schmidt's vaccine. We describe in detail four cases out of the many which have been treated with it.

I.

DR. GROSS, OF LIEBENBURG.

A young girl, aged 14, consulted her doctor with regard to a large swelling which, originating in the naso-pharyngeal cavity, completely filled this, the naves, and also the upper and lower jaws; the upper jaw was bulging with the swelling. On opening the mouth considerable swelling of the soft palate was seen. The swelling, which was the size of an apple, projected into the oral cavity and made it impossible to take any food except in liquid form. It had also encroached upon the gums, both above and below. The teeth were almost lost in the swollen tissues. Breathing was very difficult, and quite impossible when she was lying down. Histological examination of the two excised portions by a university institute for morbid anatomy showed sarcoma, malignant disease originating in connective tissue. Several throat specialists and eminent surgeons refused to operate, owing to impracticability. Treatment with Antimeristem-Schmidt was then commenced. The swelling partially subsided after one month, and a complete cure was effected in four months. The patient is now (eight months afterwards) in excellent condition. (This case was treated by Dr. Gross, of Liebenburg).

II.

DR. CROLLA.

A gentleman, aged 60, was affected by a sarcoma, originating from the inner wall of the left orbit. An operation was performed by Professor Df. Bernadinis at Naples. Histological examinations confirmed diagnosis. After four months there was recurrence with exathalmus, and then infiltration completely filled the whole nasal cavity. There was also involvment of the pharynx. The sarcomatous nature of the recurrence was also confirmed histologically. An operation was thought to be impracticable, and was refused. Treatment with Antimeristem-Schmidt was commenced. A cure was effected in two and a-half months. After three and a-half years there was no recurrence. (Published by Dr. Crolla in Venafro "Gl" Incurabili, 1913, Vol. 7.)

III.

DR. JENSSEN.

A man, aged 44, was treated in the dermatological department of the General Hospital, Hamburg, St. Georg. An examination on July 31, 1909, showed as follows:—

The disease involved the whole anterior half of the much swollen tongue, two-thirds of which was ulcerated. On both sides the sub-maxillary glands were swollen, more so on the left than on the right. Microscopical examination (Professor Dr. Simmond) of an excised portion shows cancer. Operation was refused. Treatment with Antimeristem-Schmidt was then instituted. The condition after three months was as follows:—The tip of the tongue is perfectly soft and not enlarged. Complete cicatrasation has occurred, except for a small ulcer almost the size of a pea on the right side of the tip of the tongue. No swelling of the sub-maxillary glands can now be felt. By the middle of February, 1910, the disease in the tongue could be regarded as cured. The tongue has returned to its normal size, and shows a smooth scar. Three and a half years later there was no recurrence. (Publication by Dr. Fr. Jessen, Deutsche Med-Wochenschrift, 1910, No. 16.)

IV.

DR. MITTAG.

A woman, aged 48, was operated on for cancer of the breast in May, 1910. The diagnosis was confirmed by miscroscopical examination. By the end of 1910 there was a recurrence. There was a swelling of the manubrium sterni the size of a pigeon's egg, and numerous nodules in the lymphatic glands. Operation was no longer possible. Treatment with Antimeristem-Schmidt was then instituted. The patient is at the present time (September, 1913), i.e., 2½ years after the cure was completed, free from recurrence. (This case is about to be published by Dr. Mittag, of Lindow.)

VACCINE TREATMENT.

In pointing out the advantages of this therapy, Dr. Schmidt says:—"The vaccine treatment can be carried out by any medical practitioner in the home of his patient. With radium and mesothorium, which are both rare and costly, this is well-night impossible, excepting in the case of very wealthy people; and only a tiny fraction of the great army of sufferers can hope for any help from a means so expensive. Even X-ray treatment is difficult to get. It must be carried out in special institutions, where the complex apparatus needed for producing the rays is kept. But what is more important for the public to understand is that treatment either by X-rays or by radium can only exercise a local influence. Even if the tumour is cured by them, the glands can hardly be affected, neither in any way can the germs already existing in the body. The very nature of vaccine therapy is the removal of the cause of the compliant by increasing the anti-bodies in the blood and in the whole system, thus producing a passive immunity which defies the disease. The vaccine treatment is purely etiological, and only with such a remedy can consistently successful results be expected. Surgical interference, radio-active substances, or X-rays are only auxiliaries. Their help is welcome—nay, necessary—but they cannot and do not cure cancer, and, used by themselves, even if temporary improvment is attained, leave the patient further weakened, and even more defenceless against new attacks. Vaccine treatment for inoperable cases, and prophylactic treatment with vaccine after operation, offer the only hope of finally conquering this disease."

FEWER PEOPLE IN GAOL.

DUE TO LEGISLATION AND GOOD TRADE.

The outstanding feature of the Blue Book on prisons for the year ending March 31, is that we are becoming more law-abiding, says the "Daily News." The number of prisoners in the year was 166,623, a decrease of 97.62 on the previous twelve months, and the fall in the last two years is attributed, in some measure, to a higher standard of conduct. Also there is a growing desire among magistrates to exhaust the alternatives to commitment. Further causes are good trade, the beneficent legislation of recent years, the placing of more offenders on probation, and the granting of longer time for the payment of fines.

Short sentences are again strongly condemned, and attention is drawn to the following report of the Chaplain of Holloway Prison:

> The scandal of the short sentence continues unabated. There are many women who regard Holloway as a lodging-house offering privileges far superior to any obtainable elsewhere. These recidivists return with cheerful alacrity to do their seven or fourteen day's sentence, frequently remarking, if they happen to have been free for a few weeks, "I feel quite a stranger." The Probation of Offenders Act might, with advantage, be employed more frequently.

In the same strain is the report of the Roman Catholic priest of Manchester Prison. He states:

> The same stream of within or about the same women enters and re-enters prison—some of them 200 times; but all this only goes to show the folly of seven days' or a month's imprisonment in such cases. We have women with their intelligence failing, as they become more soaked in drink, and and when they become hopelessly beyond recovery, an inebriate's home will be squandered on them. I appeal that an earlier chance be given to these women and I claim also that public health and morals demand this.

On the same subject, but with special reference to young lads, the Chaplain of Pentonville Prison writes:

> It is pitiful to have to record that many lads continue to be sent to prison for what one must in all charity call trivial offences. The fact points to a strange and serious defect in the administration of the law that there should be no other way of disposing of young offenders, who are neither vicious nor criminal, but just headstrong stupid, and foolish. Moreover, the length of sentence is ludicrously inadequate for any purpose other than to accustom the youth to an experience for which he should entertain a lifelong and wholesome dread.

On the other hand, the Borstal system meets with increased success. A desire is expressed to bring a larger number of young females under this system. "We look forward," the Commissioners of Prisons remark, "to the establishment of a Women's State Reformatory in this county. We have at Aylesbury an institution which might be adapted for this purpose."

On the qusetion of preventive detention, it is observed that a sentence of penal servitude should be given its full scope of potential deterrence before a practically young man is sentenced as a habitual criminal. Several men sentenced to preventive detention have been discharged on licence. "The system," it is observed, "is a new and bold experiment to which, we believe, no actual analogy exists in any civilised country."

A VAIDYA FOUND DEAD.

Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body of one Ratanchand Ludha (45) who was found dead in his room on the second floor of a house at Pinjarapole. The deceased who professed himself to be a Vaidya and had a shop at Bhuleswar, was apparently in monetary difficulties for he had not paid rent for his room nor had he paid his servants for the last three months. The deceased's room was found closed till 9 a.m. yesterday morning and when the door forced open he was found dead inside.

The police surgeon who examined the body found signs of irritant poisoning and a substance resembling white arsenic in the stomach. He was of opinion that death was due to arsenic poisoning.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A WELL.

Yesterday morning at about 8-30 a.m. the dead body, apparently of a native Christian, was found floating in a well on the Esplanade Maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School. The body has been removed to the Morgue and kept in the refrigerator pending identification.

BOMBAY "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

(*October* 30.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Lucas, on return from leave, to be Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Naginlal Vanilal Desai to be Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. Bapalal Harilal Desai to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of the linked Courts of Ankleshvar and Vagra.

Mr. D. D. Cooper to be Second Class, First Grade, Inspecting Subordinate Judge.

Mr. M. K. Nadirshah to be Second Class, Second Grade, Insepcting Subordinate Judge.

Mr. N. N. Master to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. K. J. Desai to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. N. V. Desai to be Second Class, Second Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. K. K. Sunawala to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

The resignation of Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Mr. Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

Mr. Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. Venkatrav Vaikunth Wagh to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar.

Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai to be First Class, First Grade Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar to be First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Ezra Reuben to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, taking rank next above Mr. Vishveshwar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar, and to continue seconded.

Mr. Manchubhai Narsidas Choksi to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. Ezra Reuben.

Mr. Krishnaji Narayan Bhide to be substantive *pro tem.* First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr. G. R. Datar on deputation.

Mr. G. R. Duzbury, Acting Conservator of Forests, N. C., is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 25th October 1913, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. V. B. Sakhalkar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. A. R. Gulvadi to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Abdullah Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Messrs. H. R. Lynch-Blosse, I.C.S., and G. E. L. Carter, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., on return from leave to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector Kanara.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Shersing Toursing to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. Asardas Motaram, or pending further orders.

The Reverend Robert E. Lee, M.A., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland.

The Reverend Mr. Lee has been appointed to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, with effect from the date of his arrival in India and pending further orders.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Domestic Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar in addition to his own duties.

The Reverend J. L. C. Dart, Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar, to be Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be Chaplain of Belgaum.

The Reverend J. C. Hall, Chaplain of Belgaum, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency.

Under the provisions of Indian Christian Marriage Act, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend Frank Hart of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Reverend A. Cant is appointed Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karachi, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th October.

The services of the Reverend R. E. Lee, Chaplain on probation, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay vice the Honourable Surgeon General H. W. Stevension, C.S.I., I.M.S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, was appointed with effect from the 28th June to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, in addition to his own duties pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. F. Hamilton, M.B. (Lon.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. S. R. Perfect, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with twelve months' furlough from the 24th December 1913, or the subsequent date of relief.

The combined leave granted to Mr. F. Wright, Superintending Engineer, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by six months' leave on medical certificate.

REPORTED THEFT.

Laxmidas Naranji, residing near Matunga Station, has complained to the police that sometime during Wednesday night somebody entered his house and carried away ornaments and jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,076 from a tin trunk which was forced open.

RELIGIOUS PLAYS.

A RETURN TO OLD IDEALS.

Monsignor R. Hugh Benson writes to the "Daily Chronicle":—

A very great step forward, with consequences in every direction, has been made in the recent authorisation by the Censor of "Joseph and His Brethren," as acted in His Majesty's Theatre. For the first time for a very long while the embargo on the presentation of Scriptural characters on the stage has been removed. Hitherto, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Martin Harvey's "Great Possessions," it has been necessary in the dramatisation of Biblical stories either to change the names of the characters or to substitute some other device, as in the case of one New Testament play, when a light on the stage represented the presence of Christ passing by. Henceforward, presumably, so long as the play is not actually offensive or blasphemous, there will be no restriction of this kind; and we shall be able to see the tales both of the Old and the New Testament in dramatic form.

Now this is, of course, a return to old ideals, and not in the least a new departure. The performance at Ober-Ammergau, as well as at many other lessknown places on the Continent, serve to remind us of the old traadition, when scarcely a village in England would not have an opportunity from time to time, either on the boards of strolling players, or in a local out-of-doors theatre (such as that which still exists at Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall, with the Devil's entrance, and all complete)—or even in some roomy nave or a aisle of the church—of seeing Scriptural stories as well as legends of the Saints represented. Neither is the practice really new in England even in recent years. The performance of "Bethlehem tableux" heralded the revival, and various "mystery-plays" followed— but with annoying restrictions as to publicity. Now those restrictions are gone.

THE IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES.

What are the immediate consequences? The first, of course, will be a chorus of protests against the supposed "irreverence" that, it is said, will be inevitable; but it is a remarkable fact that those who so cry out are not usually very eminent for their spirituality. Two years ago, when Mr. Kennedy's play, "The Terrible Meek"—a single scene, acted almost in complete darkness, culminating in a presentation of Calvary (undoubtedly bold, but also undoubtedly reverent)—was acted in New York it was the Yellow Press that was loudest in its condemnation. So will it be here; persons whose religion is of the rather far away and unearthly kind will certainly resent its being brought so near to them as just across the footlights. Of course there is a danger of irreverence; it would be exceedinly offensive, for instance, if such parts as those of Christ or Mary were to be sustained by actors notorious, let us say, for their hatred of Christianity, whether in faith or morals; and it would be intolerable if the stage were to be used for the deliberate purpose of pouring scorn on the belief of religious people; but such contingencies are exceedingly unlikely and the danger, in any case, is not intrinsic.

On the other hand, from the point of view of art, there is an enormous gain. There are thousands of playgoers who hold, perhaps, no dogmatic views, and yet deplore that the literature of the Bible—the finest, probably, in the whole world—should have been debarred so long from presentation in dramatic form. Finally, from the Christian point of view, one now very powerful channel has been reopened at last, by which their beliefs and traditions may at least be presented to persons who are not likely, perhaps otherwise to be made aware of them. For, probably, there is no appeal, except possibly that of the daily Press, so powerful as that of the stage. Books can be laid aside if their contents seem tiresome; the day is far gone by when the best way of changing public opinion lay in "tuning the pulpits"; but playgoers usually see a play to an end when once they have entered the doors of a theatre, and do not commonly fall asleep, since too many of their senses are affected. At last, then, the stage has a power of presenting an argument or a moral, good or bad, right to the end, such as no other medium possesses.

IS IT A REAL REVIVAL?

Is it possible, then, that we are on the eve of a real revival in these matters—and a revival affecting, not only the great theatres of the large towns, but even the villages and country places? For the Irish players have shown how, if the matter be but simple and genuine enough, almost any man, except the self-conscious, can make an actor; and what can be more simple and genuine than the old stories of Scripture? Of course, it will be urged that the ages of faith are gone. That is true, in the sense that Christian beliefs are not so universally and dramatically disseminated in the country as they were five hundred years ago; but the further suggestion that there are not still left numerous persons of as ardent a faith as any that has ever burned, is completely untrue; and it is, of course, from such as these that the most convincing actors of such dramas will be drawn. A great deal of the spirit of the old Mystery plays must, no doubt, disappear in any revival that is more than archaic; for example, it would be difficult to take very seriously the horns and tail of a devil, and quite inconceivable that Judas Iscariot should in our own days be treated chiefly as a comic red-headed countryman who must be brought to derision. Mr. Patrick Kirwan's recent suggestion, therefore, to revive one of the "Coventry Mysteries" must be regarded as an attempt at a revival pure and simple—as also the presentations of "Everyman" so widely made four or five years ago; such as these may lead to greater things, for they cannot appeal except to those who have some kind of an historical sense. Yet may not there follow upon these signs and revivals a new movement that is based upon the eternal rather than upon the archaic, a movement that rests upon the simplest foundations of human nature—the relations of man with God, and what Christians believe to be the revelation of God to man—a movement that can appeal to almost any kind of temperament—manifesting itself in the realm of drama, which, after all, is as deep and ancient as human nature itself?

RELIGION IN PICTURES.

There follow, of course, numerous other suggestions and considerations, the most pressing of which, perhaps, is that of the cinematograph. Probably no one seriously doubts that this form of amusement has come to stay. It is incredibly cheap, amazingly effective, and capable of almost endless development, so soon as other senses as well as that of sight can be appealed to by it. Is this, too, like the stage in the pat, to be widely, if not altogether, neglected as a religious influence? Already it is used for the instruction of children in science and geography; already, outside of these adaptations, it is coming to be regarded as obviously frivolous and unimportant. Yet, with the same kind of precautions observed as would be necessary for the safeguarding of the religious drama, it is capable of becoming an enormous force on the side of religion. It is simply not true that the public left to itself, resents religion upon the stage in any form. It is a great revelation for one who has not already witnessed it, to be present at an old-type melodrama in what must be called an unfashionable house—say, on the Surrey side o fthe Thames—and to see not only how boldly is religion introduced, but with what an extraordinary reverence and sympathy it is received by the spectators. The child who says its prayers by its bedside; the priest who with uplifted crucifix holds back the mob from the hunted heroine; the ancient Mother Superior (of course the aunt of the hero with a past) who receives her to her bosom—all these are figures to be treated with real applause and veneration. Truly the gods are on the side of the angels.

The religious drama and the religious cinematograph, then—for, practically the two can be treated as one—await, like all other movements, a man to lead them; a man, that is, who is practical as well as visionary, who believes, among other things, that religion and life should be one, and not two. If the man can but be found, his success is assured. All the stars say so.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 30.

The American markets are again 11 to 17 points down. It seems that the markets have discounted all bullish crop conditions, and are at present governed by heavy movements. Would it not be far wiser for all interested in the trade to recognize the inevitable and act on their own initiative, as is the right thing to do, in the face of small crop?

It is true that we see the end of the boom in the cotton trade and we are in for a spell of bad trade in the textile industry. How long it will last, whether for one or two years, we cannot say at this stage. The size of the next crop will determine this factor.

The Local Market is quiet but steady and some "moorat" business has been reported at current quotations. A shipper of note has been freely selling Bengals c/f for January delivery. The native jobbing fraternity is manipulating between Good Broach and Oomra descriptions at present differences in price.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Exchange Council Allotments being somewhat weaker this week, the banks are not good sellers, and in only one quarter can Rs. 1-4, 3-32 Telegraph Transfers be had on its own. Bill rates are very firm in consequence of an expected rise in the Bank of England rate shortly. Although there is an increase of two lakhs of rupees in cash at the head office of the Bank of Bengal the branches show decrease of more than two lakhs and the percentage is down to 31.04, as against 31.27 last week, and 32.52 the week before. The rate of interest on Demand Loans remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

In the market for raw Jute, pucca bales are steadier to-day, with fewer sellers and buyers paying better prices. Rs. 33-8 has been paid for first marks and there are buyers for over at this figure.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following is the official summary of the Bombay Season's report for the week ending 28th October:—

> There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Kholapur. The standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by locusts and rats in parts of Sind, by rats in parts of Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha and by insects in parts of Broach, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops continue. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Prices though high are fluctuating in parts. The quantities of food grains purchaseable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 37
Gujarat	15 to 25
Konkan	23 to 31
Deccan	8 to 44
Karnatak	29 to 44

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NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.
Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 2-0.
Bombay High Court re-opens after October Vacation, 11-30.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manoeuvres," Royal Opera House, 9-30.
Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 1.

Bandmann Opera Company, "A Runaway Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

MONDAY, November 3.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Loce," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

TUESDAY, November 4.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Love," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

C. I. D. Officer on a Steamer.

"The Englishman."—In the "Congress Organ" published in London, prominence is given to "the strange doings of an Anglo-Indian detective, who "somehow found it necessary to travel the "other day from Bombay to Port Said in the P. and O. steamer Arabia. It is related that the detective showed more than a passing interest in the doings of "some forty young Indians in the second saloon who were "making their first voyage to England." He also, it is stated, "found plenty to interest him in the first saloon also," and this the journal considers odd in view of the fact that among the passengers in the first saloon were "the Chief Justice of Bengal, a number of other High Court Judges and Mr. S. P. Sinha, ex-Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council." It is, however, not stated what the detective did. As it is, it seems that the ordinary movements of the police officer have been interpreted into shadowing and the rest of it. As far as can be ascertained, the police officer was going to Cairo in connection with a case in which both the Indian and Egyptian police were interested; it had nothing whatever to do with sedition. The presence of the police officer was necessary for identification purposes in Cairo. He was not deputed to "shadow" the Indian students or other Indians travelling by the Arabia.

Hoarding.

"Indian Daily News."—The "Statist" publishes the views of Mr. M. R. S. Aiyar, of Madras, as to hoarding in India, and though some of the reasons are strange to us what he says is the first really definite statement we have seen on the subject beyond abuse of the system by those ignorant of the country. Mr. Aiyar speaks for Madras where the Mitakshara system prevails in which all property belongs to all members of the family. He advocates a system of bearer securities to avoid all questions of joint property, or self-acquired property, which is, according to him, the great reason for hoarding. What he says is very interesting, and, of course, it is the tendency of the modern world, but it has been fought very strenuously in India in the Legislative Council when Sir James Stephen raised the question, whether a buyer in good faith from a thief ought to get a right against the true owner. The legislature was told that it was against the whole sentiment of India that the buyer of a stolen cow should have a right against the owner, and they rejected with scorn the modern ideas of the Indian Law Commission who had just constructed the Contract Act. It is curious to be told now that bearer securities, which will pass by delivery, are what India has been yearning for all along, but Mr. Aiyar, no doubt, can speak with authority for his part of the country. Still it is one of the difficulties of India that no two districts or provinces think the same about anything. Our own view is that hoarding is due in Bengal to district of one's neighbour and to the fact that the poor have no one even in Government offices whom they can trust. The Post Office is the nearest approach but even that means forms and troubles and underlings.

President Wilson and William Penn.

"The Statesman."—President Wilson's eulogy of William Penn comes oddly at a time when the Washington Government has claimed a right to nominate the President of Mexico, an independent Sovereign State. For this is the real meaning of its assertion that interference by other Powers in Mexican affairs will be regarded as an unfriendly act. Other Powers have decided to recognise President Huerta, but America declines, and apparently refuses, to allow other countries to take the course which seems right to them. It is true that the determination of the United States to refuse to recognise President Huerta is based on high moral grounds, and that Washington is perfectly entitled to direct its own policy. But one is sure that William Penn would not have approved of the ambition of President Wilson to manage the policy of other Powers as well as his own. Meanwhile the free self-governing people of Mexico are deciding by sanguinary fighting what candidate for the Presidency is, in Mr. Wilson's phrase, to govern "with the consent of the governed."

The "Vorwarts'" Revelation.

"National Review."—The "Vorwarts" at the opening of September disclosed a newspaper scheme entirely in accordance with German traditions, now being organised in the interests of German trade and foreign policy. This scheme was set forth in a "strictly confidential" letter addressed by a number of Reichstag Deputies, including the Leader of the National Liberals, Herr Bassermann—who, it will be remembered, obligingly announced in a public speech some years ago that it would be desirable for Germany to be friendly towards England until she had a strong navy, when the mask might be safely removed—to no less a person than the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow. Unfortunately for its authors and its recipients this letter found its way into the columns of the "Vorwarts." It is of unusual interest, and although it has been slurred over by that portion of our press which dances to the piping of Potsdam, it is worthy of meticulous attention, especially by English journalists who are "got at" by one or other German agent. The writers, in the first place, ask the German Foreign Secretary to support what the "Times" Berlin correspondent describes as "a new daily world review" to be called the "Zeitung der Zeitungen" which is shortly to appear in Germany; while in the second place they request his assistance for "a correspondence agency" which is to be organised in connection with this new organ and to be known as the "European Letter" correspondence. This agency, as its name implies, is to be a means of "organising the foreign press, and in the first place the Oversea press, in the interests of German policy and of German economic life." We should have thought from what we know that there was enough spade work of this kind at the present time; however, Germans are never satisfied, so foreign newspapers are to be asked to publish regularly a "letter" describing events in Germany to be composed by the staff of the "Zeitung der Zeitungen," though printed in the language of the country where it is published. According to the priceless document in the "Vorwarts" emanating from all these Reichstag Deputies, headed by Herr Bassermann, and so far repudiated by none of them, fifty foreign and Oversea newspapers have already promised to publish these "letters."

GARDEN PARTY TO RAILWAY OFFICER.

Interesting Function at Simla.

A garden party was held at the Railway Tennis Court, Simla on Sunday the 26th Instant at 4 p.m., in honour of Mr. J. Coates, Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, who is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway as Deputy Agent and Mrs. Coates. There was a very large gathering of about 300 including 200 employes. Mr. and Mrs. Coates, were met at the gate of Welcome by Mr. Moray, the Chief Clerk of the Office of Superintendent, Khan Saheb Haji Abdul Rahiman, the Station Master, Simla, Pandit Shri Lal and Babu Ganga Singh, Head Clerks and Md. Pir Mohomed Khan, Inspector of Works. The guests were garlanded and lead to the pavilion. The approaching was lined on both sides by the entire Railway Staff of Simla with all of whom Mr. Coates shook hands.

Mr. Moray on behalf of the Kalka-Simla Railway Staff spoke and expressed his regret at the ensuing departure of Mr. Coates from the Railway, to which the latter suitably replied.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster), will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand on Saturday, the 1st, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

1. Marche (Slav)—"Entry of the Bulgars"... ..... Lotter.
2. Overture—"Aroldo" ..... Verdi.
3. Cornet Solos—Songs:—
   "I know a lovely Garden" ..... D'Hardelot.
   "Where my caravan has rested" ..... Lohr.
4. Melodies—from "Madame Butterfly" ... .Paccini.
5. Intermezzo—"Secrets" ..... Ancliffe.
6. Hungarian Dances—"Nos. 1 and 2" ... . Brahms.
7. Melodies—from "A Chinese Honeymoon" ..... Talbot.
8. Two-step—"Little Gadabout" ..... Colin.

B. P. R. A. MEETING.

YESTERDAY'S SHOOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEERUT, Oct. 30.

The first part of the Championship Matches came to an end this morning after the shoot at six hundred and one thousand yards and resulted in Lce.-Sergt. Grace, 1st Battalion Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry being declared the B. P. R. A. Champion with a severe of 217, and Sepoy Namdar Khan 108th Infantry, the B. P. R. A. Indian Champion with a score of 201. In the afternoon the machine gun team competition and the Falling Plate Team competition took place.

The following are the results of to-day's shoot:—

MATCH TWELVE: CLASS A.

1st Captain Hodgson, 84th Punjabis, points 34; 2nd Capt. Jackson, O. and R. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 32; 3rd Lieut. Mathias, 128th Pioneers, points 32; 4th Major Faunthorpe, 1st U. P. Horse, points 32; 5th Lieut. Hibbert, The King's Own Regt., points 30.

CLASS B.

Vol. Greenway, Simla Vol. Rifles, points 31; 2nd Q. M. Sergt. Hay, Allahabad Vol. Rifles, points 31; 3rd Lce.-Corpl. Rodrigues, N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31; 4th Sergt. Bugler Gill, Allahabad Vol. Rifles, points 31; 5th Vol. Neuty, O. and R. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 31.

CLASS C.

1st Pte. Houghton, 17th Lancers, points 33; 2nd Col. Sergt. Brokenbrow, Rifles Brigade, points 33.

CLASS D.

1st Subedar Bhure Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry, points 32; 2nd Subedar Badda, 44th Merwara Infantry, points 32; 3rd Jemadar Mahomed Khan, 98th Infantry, points 32; 4th Jemadar Bharpur Singh, 2nd Lancers, points 31; 5th Jemadar Ganda Singh, 29th Punjabis, points 31.

CLESS E.

1st Lce. Naik Harnam Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry, points 33; 2nd Naik Meharchand, 98th Infantry, points 33; 3rd Rifleman Bar Mahomed, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 32; 4th Naik Dhanpur Thapa, 28th Gurkha Rifles, points 32; 5th Sepoy Bhaira IV 44th Merwara Infantry, points 31.

MATCH THIRTEEN. CLASS A.

1st Sergt.-Major Roberts, Cawnpore Vol. Rifles, points 33; 2nd Major Faunthorpe, 1st U. P. Horse, points 33; 3rd Capt. Grant, Leicester Regt., points 32; 4th Capt. Dawson, Middlesex Regt., points 32; 5th Major Edwardes, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 32.

CLASS B.

1st Col.-Sergt. Instr. Stephens, Naini Tal Vol. Rifles, points 34; 2nd Sergt. Clark, N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 33; 3rd U. P. Instr. Clark, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol., points 32; 4th Lce.-Sergt. Ford, Allahabad Vol. Rifles, points 32; 5th Lce.-Sergt. Hoefling, N. W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 32.

CLASS C.

Pte. Davies, The King's Own Regt., points 32; 2nd Lce.-Corpl. O'Brien, Leinster Regt. and Corpl. Todd, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders (ties), points 31; 4th Pte. Steward, The King's Own Regt., points 31; 5th Pte. Smith, Durham Regt. Infantry, points 31.

CLASS D.

1st Jemadar Ganda Singh, 29th Punjabis, points 32; 2nd Capt. Achhra Singh, Sind I. S. Infantry, points 29; 3rd Jemadar Mahomed Jafar Khan, Bhawospur I. S. Camel Corps, points 29; 4th Jemadar Mahomed Khan, 98th Infantry, points 29; 5th Jemadar Jiwan Singh, 128th Pioneers, points 29.

CLASS E.

1st Naik Manbahadur Gurung, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles, points 33; 2nd Havildar Nihal Singh, 34th Sikh Pioneers, points 33; 3rd Naik Gaya Din Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry, points 33; 4th Dafadar Abdul Latif, Holkars I. S. Mounted Escort, points 32; 5th Kot Havildar Kouh Singh, 1st Patiala I. S. Infantry, points 32.

MATCH 18 THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

3rd Part Gold Medal and rupees five hunderd presented by His Excellency the Viceroy.

CLASSES A., B. AND C.

1st Lce.-Sergt. Grace, Oxford and Bucks. L. I., points 217; B. P. R. A. Champion. 2nd Serget. Garman, Rifle Brigade, points 206; 3rd Lce.-Sergt. McCready, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol., points 205. 4th Lce-Corpl. Fraser, Seaforth Highlanders, points 202; 5th Lce.-Corpl. Thomson, K. Shropshire L. I., points 201.

CLASSES D. AND E.

1st Sepoy Namdar Khan, points 201; B. P. R. A. Indian Champion. 2nd Lce. Havildar Ramnath Singh, 125th Napiers Rifles, points 195. 3rd Naick Amar Singh, 84th Punjabis, points 194. 4th Jemadar Ganda Singh, 29th Punjabis, points 193. 5th Rifleman Qhuda Ram, 106th Hazara Pioneers, points 193.

MATCH 18 A.

Highest Aggregate Scores;—Classes A., B. and C. Field Officers' Cup:— Winner Major Faunthorpe, U. P. Horse, points 200.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Capt. Dawson, Middlesex Regt., points 187.

SUBALTERN'S CUP.

2nd-Lieut. Gregory, North W. Ry. Vol. Rifles, points 189.

VOLUNTEER'S CUP.

Lce.-Sergt. McCready, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vol., points 205.

SERGEANT'S CUP.

Sergt. Garman, Rifle Brigade, points 206.

RANK AND FILE CUP.

Lce.-Sergt. Grace, Oxford and Bucks L. I. points 217.

MATCH 18 B. THE CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

CLASSES A, B AND C.

1st Col.-Sergt. Lindsay, Sergt. Brown, Lce.-Sergt. Buchaanan, Lce.-Corpl. Fraser, Lce.-Corpl. Hay, Pte. Potter, Pte Wharrie, and Pte. Hutchison, Seaforth Highlanders, points 1,443.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st Lieut. Scott, Havildar Jagdev Singh, Havildar Shankar Singh, Havildar Hari Singh, Col. Havildar Shiu Singh, Lce. Naik Saleh Singh, Sepoy Surang Singh, and Sepoy Sanpat Singh, 16th Rajputs, points 1,357.

MATCH 18 E.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Championship Trophy:—

CLASSES A, B AND C.

1st Lc.-Sergt. McCready, U. L. Instr. Clark, Sergt. Codd and Lce.-Sergt. Neaney B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol., points 774.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st Havildar Jagdev Singh, Havildar Shankar Singh, Havildar Hari Singh, Cl. Havildar Shiu Singh, 16th Rajputs, points 703.

MATCH 18 C.

Tyro's Aggregate:—

CLASSES A, B AND C.

1st Pte. Haines, Oxford and Bucks L. I., points 115; 2nd Vol. Nulty, O. and R. Ry. Vol. points 113. 3rd Vol. Clark, Simla Vol. points 113; 4th Quarter Master Sergt., Stratford, N.-W. Ry. Vol. points 112; 5th Vol. Greenway, Simla Vol. points 111.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st Lce. Naick, Dal Bahadur Thapa, 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles and Sepoy Fazal Ahmed, 69th Punjabis (tied) points 113; 3rd Lce. Naick Salehdi Singh, 16th Rajputs, points 113; 4th Cl. Havildar Khan Gul, 129th Baluchis, points 109. 5th Dafadar Juwahir Singh, 3rd Skinners Horse, points 109.

Match 18 D, The Long Range Aggregate.

CLASSES A, B AND C.

1st Capt. Dawson, Middlesex Regt. points 118. 2nd Lt. Stokes Roberts, Worcestershire Regt., points 113. 3rd Vol. Rivett, Simla Vol., points 112.

CLASSES D AND E.

1st Naick Ali Bahadur, Kashmir I. S. Infantry, points 111. 2nd Havildar Major Ramlal Singh, 125th Napiers Rifles, points 108. 3rd Havildar Major Hamal Chand, 41st Dogras, points 106.

THE INCLUSIVENESS OF CRICKET.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS V. POOR LAW SCHOOLS.

Last year Mr. John Burns, who was a devout cricketer before ever he thought of devoting himself to the "great game" of politics, suggested that a cricket match should be played between an eleven of Public School boys and a team representing the Metropolitan Poor Law schools. It was a sporting suggestion and worthy of a wary, cool-headed batsman with a solid deference (the kind that can be trusted to open an innings), who would still be playing on Saturday afternoons, no doubt, but for the fact that he was given out L.G.B. a good many years ago (the jest may be a very small one, but it is new and true and our very own.) So Mr. Fleetwood H. Williams, the General Secretary of the National Association of Old Scholars' Clubs, took the matter up, and the proposed match was pulled off on the Playing Fields at Banstead when an eleven, mainly composed of St. Paul's boys, past and present, went up to play a side chosen from six Poor Law schools—North Hyde Orphanage, Poplar, Central London, Hackney, Kensington-Chelsea, and Holborn schools At first sight the elevens looked ill-matched, the Public School boys were much the bigger lot, though there was not much difference between the average ages.

Mr. John Burns, Sir Horace Monro, Mr. C. B. Fry, Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, and other appropriate personages had been asked to "stand umpire," but none of them could come, though one and all sent their very best wishes. October is a little late in the year for cricket, and Banstead is a spot as secluded as it is salubrious. Next year the game, which is to be an annual event, is to be played at Lord's and then we may expect to see all these celebrities making themselves useful in one way or another—in cricket they also serve who only stand and wait till the last wicket falls. There was a goodly gathering, however, on the field when everybody's boys (time was when they were nobody's boys, but we have changed all that long ago, thank goodness!) went in to take first knock. A list of the notabilities present is omitted on principle. It would leave less space foi criticising the cricket; besides, as Andrew Lang said and sang, it is better to be.

. . . some poor player for scant hire

Than king among the old who play no more,

which means that the smallest person in the game should take precedence of the biggest personage out of it on such occasions.

NERVES AND STYLE.

Everybody's boys were rather nervous at the start, and wickets fell rapidly. It was clear that the batsmen who went in early had been carefully coached; two of them were quite modern in style, with a good idea of foot-work. But stage-fright (with boys' the symptom thereof is a fear of the follow-through) got them out, assisted by the unexpected slowness of the pitch and the tricky October light. The umpiring might have been improved on. It really is necessary to watch the bowler's feet. Not one of these diminutive batsmen ever got the pace of the wicket, but a boy named Tonks came in late and hit gallantly, scoring a dozen and preventing the final score from being pathetic. The fielding was excellent; two of the catches were quite exhilarating.

It looked as if the Public Schools side should win at its leisure. But four wickets were down for less than ten runs, and there was not much in it after all, the Public Schools boys winning by 23 runs. Nobody could time the ball accurately. Reddie, of Poplar, took seven wickets for 17 runs, and it must be said that his bowling was by far the best thing in the game. He has both swerve and spin; it was really surprising how fast he made the ball come along from the sluggish turf. Moreover, he bowled with his head, was not afraid of pitching his slow one well up, and proved himself capable of holding a hot return. Everybody's boys were smart in the field, keeping on their toes all the time, and they are to be congratulated on the show they made in the first of these annual matches.

The two sides fraternised during the tea interval, which came at the right time— *i.e.*, after the match. The game was a thoroughly sporting affair, as good an illustration as one could wish to see of the social value of cricket in reminding us that we are all Englishmen together. As missionaries of the finest of the *ludi humaniores*, Public School cricketers should play many more of these fraternal matches.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Arabia, (Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R.,) which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from England, with mail of 17th October, brings the following passengers:—

Abraham, Mr. A. S.; Abraham, Mrs.; Adams, Mr. A. P.; Addis, Mr. A. W. C.; Addis, Mrs.; Allen, M.P., Rt. Hon. C. P.; Allen, Mrs.; Allen two Misses; Allen, Mr. W. J.; Allen, Mrs.; Annan, Mr. W. C.; Annan, Mrs., and infant; Anthony, Mr. A. C.; Anthony, Mrs.; Archibald, Capt.; Argyle, Mr. J. B.; Argyle, Mrs. and infant; Arnould, Mr. F. G.; Arnould, Mrs.; Ashford, Asst.-Paymaster, J. G.

Bagshawe, Major F. W.; Bagshawe, Mrs.; Balcombe, Miss Edith; Ball, Miss M. D.; Banks, Mr. W.; Barker, Capt.; Barker, Mr. Stanley; Barry, Rev. W.; Barry, Mrs.; Baxter, Mr. E. A.; Beaumont, Mr. H.; Bell, Mr. R. D.; Bentall, Miss; Beret, Madame, two children; Bethnue-Williams, Mrs. C. E.; Binney, Lieut. R.; Binning, Mr. A. W.; Bithell, Mr.; Bithell, Mrs.; Bithell, three Misses; Blaber, Mrs.; Black, Mr. J. R.; Blackwell, Mr. A. F.; Blackwell, Mr. C.; Blancke, Mr. J.; Blencowe, Mr. C. B.; Blunt, Mrs., two children; Blunt, Mrs. L.; Bobbitt, Miss; Bodman, Miss C. T.; Bookless, Mr. R. C.; Bradshaw, Mr. F.; Brereton, Miss M.; Bridgman, Miss Annie C.; Briscoe, Mr. C. T.; Brown, Miss; Brown, Mr. B.; Brown, Mr. G. E.; Brown, Mrs. Paterson, Bruce, Miss; Bryson, Mr. A. B.; Buchanan, Rev. Dr. A. Graham; Buchanan, Mrs. J. Y. and two children; Buckland, Mr. L. L.; Buist, Lt.-Col. A. W. F.; Buist, Mrs.; Bullen, Mr. B. H.; Burnet-Craigie, Miss; Burrough, Lieut. H. M.

Cadman, Mr. E.; Caellender, Miss R.; Capene, Dr. S. B.; Capen, Mrs.; Capen, Miss M. W.; Carduff, Sir H. W. C.; Carnduff, Lady; Carnegie, Miss A.; Carter, Mr. P.; Cassels, Capt. R. A.; Cayley, Miss A. M.; Chapman, Mrs. E. P.; Chatterton, Lt.-Col. J. B.; Cherniavsky, Mr. J.; Cherniavsky, Mr. L.; Cherniavsky, Mr. M.; Cheshire, Mrs.; Chirol, Sir Valentine; Christie, Capt. H. G. F.; Clark, Mrs. W. H.; Cisterna, Contessa Della; Cleveland, Sir C. R.; Clifford, Capt. R.; Cooper, Mrs. R.; Cooper, Mr. W. R. F.; Cornwall, Miss; Crawford, Miss; Crawford, Miss L.; Creighton, Deaconess; Cresswell, Mr. C. S.; Crichton, Mr. J. B.; Crichton, Mrs.; Croft, Mr. C. A.; Croft, Mrs.; Croghan, Mrs. C. H.; Crook, Mr. J. R.; Crook, Mrs., child, infant; Cumberlege, Major A. F.; Cumberlege, Mrs. and child; Cunningham, Mr. G.; Cunningham, Mr. W. W.; Cunninghame, Mr. G.; Currie, Mrs.; Curie, Miss; Curtis, Hon. G. S.; Curtis, Mr. H. O.; Cuthbert, Miss.

Danino, Mr. M.; Davies, Mr. P. M. Morris; Dean, Miss Annie; Denison, Mr. A. C.; Denne, Mr. A. C. W.; Dilberoglue, Mrs.; Dill, Capt. R. F.; Dill, Mrs. R. F.; Dixon, Mr. E. Cecil; Dodd, Mr. H. B.; Dunbar, Mr. N. G.; Dunbar, Mrs.; Duncan, Miss; Duncan, Miss Ella; Duncan, Mrs. G. and infant; Dunlop, Mr. D.; Durie, Mr. D.; Dyson, Miss.

Eland, Rev. A. E.; Edwards, C.V.O., Mr. S. M.; Edwards, Mrs.; Elliott, Mr. Harry; Ellis, Mr. D.; Engel, Mr. J. D.; Engel, Mrs. and child.

Fairlie, Miss; Faulkner, Mr. S. N.; Ferguson, Mr. W. A.; Ferguson, Mrs.; Fetherstonhaugh, Hon. Mrs.; Fiennes, Capt. N. T. E.; Findlay, Capt. C. B.; Firebrace, Lieut. A. N.; Fleming, Judge Maxwell; Fleming, Mrs. and maid; Folker, Mr. A. S.; Fowler, Mr. R. St. L.; Fox, Mr. V. F. E.; Fuller, Capt. C. T.

Galbraith, Miss; Galbraith, Miss C. E.; Gardner-Waterman, Capt. A.; George, Dr. Jessie; Getley, Mrs.; Gibson, Lieut. J. H.; Gilbert, Miss Helen; Girard, Mr. W.; Gittings, Miss J.; Godwin, Mr. P. E.; Godwin, Mr. W.; Godwin, Mrs.; Goring, Miss G. M.; Gosling, Lt.-Col. C.; Gould, Miss M. D.; Graeber, Mr. C. A.; Graeber, Mrs.; Graham, Mr. P. G.; Graves, I.M.S., Lt.-Col. D. H.; Greene, Mr. W. K.; Greene, Mrs.; Greswell, Mr. H. G.; Gurdon, Lt.-Col. B. E. M.; Gurdon, Mrs., infant.

Hall, Rev. G. A.; Hall, Mrs.; Hall, Miss; Harcourt, Major J. S. M.; Harcourt, Mrs., infant; Hardy, Mr. A. M.; Hardy, Mrs.; Harris, Mr.; Harris, Mrs.; Haskin, Mr. A. E.; Haskin, Mrs.; Hawkes, Major W. W.; Hayes, Dr. A. J.; Heard, Mr. E. S.; Heaton, Mr. B.; Henderson, Mr. D.; Hewett, Mr. B. H.; Hicks-Beach, Hon. Susan; Hill, Capt. C. H.; Hill, Mrs.; Hill, two Misses; Hill, Mr. J. G.; Hodson, Mrs. V. C. P.; Holms, Hon. Mr. J. M.; Holms, Mrs.; Home, Capt. D. C.; Home, Mrs.; Home, Mr. F.; Hopkinson, Sir Alfred; Hordern, Lieut. P.; Howard, Mrs. W. H. K.; Hoyt, Mrs.; Hughes, Lieut. J. B.; Hutchinson, Mr. H. Grafton; Hyde, Mr. H. Gregory; Hyde, Mrs.

Irwin, Mr. H. N.; Isaac, Mr. G. T.

Jackson, Miss M. G.; Jacomb, Mrs. F. B.; two infants; Jennings, Mr. T.; Jenkins, Dr. E. Lynn; Jinnah, Hon. Mr. M. A.; Johnson, Major Blois; Johnston, Mr. L.; Johnston, Mrs.; Johnston, Capt. W. E. Wilson; Joyner, C.I.E., Mr. R. B.

Karck, Mr. A. T.; Karck, Mrs.; Kennedy, Miss E.; Kerr, Mr. H.; Kidd, Mrs.; Kinloch, Mr. R.; Kinlock, Mrs., infant; Kirman, Mrs. E.; Knoop, Mr. Douglas.

Lake, Comdr. W. J.; Lancaster, Mr. W.; Lancaster, Mrs.; Landon, Mr. E. G.; Lane, Miss; Lane, Mr. H.; Lane, Mrs. and infant; Lane, Miss P. L.; Langmuir, Miss J. M.; Latham, Miss V. H.; Latimer, Mr. C.; Latimer, Mrs., infant; Law, Mr. H. V.; Law, Mrs.; Lawrence, Mr. L.; Lawrence, Mrs.; Leask, Mrs. W.; Le Breton, Capt. E. P.; Leeper, Mr.; Le Mesurier, Mr. H. P.; Leri, Mr. A. C.; Leslie, Mr. W.; Leslie, Miss; Lewington, Mr. W. J.; Ling, Lieut. E. W.; Liversidge, Mr. S. G.; Lottus, Mr. N. M.; Long, Mr. T. H. B.; Longmuir, Mr. W.; Longmuir, Miss; Lovett, Hon. H. V.; Lovett, Mrs.; Lowis, Mrs. R. M.; Lumsden, Mrs. P.; Lumsden, Mrs. W.; Lush, Miss; Lyall, Mr. J. H.; Lyle, Mr. H. W.; Lyle, Mrs.

Mabie, Dr. Henry Clay; Maebie, Mrs.; Macaulay, Miss; Macdonald, Mr. W.; Mace, Mr. A. C.; MacGregor, Mrs. M. A.; Mackay, Mr. A. J.; MacTier, Major H. M.; Malony, Mr. H. J. C.; Mann, Mrs. G. K.; Marfe, Mrs. V.; Marfe, Miss A.; Marfe, Miss C.; Marfe, Master E.; Marfe, Master L.; Marjoribanks, Capt. A.; Marjoribanks, Mrs. and infant; Marriott, Capt. J. G.; Marshall, Miss; Mason, Miss Lottie; Masson, Miss; Matheson, Lieut. B. H.; McCormick, Major A. L. C.; McDowell, Capt. A. E.; McDowell, Mrs.; McIntyre, Mr. A. W.; McKercher, Mr. W. G.; McKercher, Mrs.; McLeod, Mr. W. A.; McWatters, Capt. G. A.; Meldrum, Mr. A.; Middlemass, Lt. G. de S. H.; Midwinter, Capt. R. C.; Millard, Mr. W. S.; Millard, Mrs.; Miller, Mrs. D. L.; Miller, Mr. L.; Miller, Miss Louisa A.; Miller, Lieut. W. H.; Milton, Mr. W. J.; Mitchell, Mr. E. A.; Mizza, Mr. S.; Molony, Mr. F. A.; Moore, Miss A.; Moore, Mr. R.; Morice, Capt. A. C. L.; Morris, Mr. J. F.; Morris, Mrs. J. R. and infant; Morris, Miss L.; Moss, Miss J. M.; Murray, Mrs.; Nelson-Wright, Mr. H.; Neeve, Mould, Mrs. S. C., child and infant; Moylan, Mr. W. M.; Moylan, Mrs.; Munn, Mr. F. R.; Muntz, Mrs. C. A., infant; Murray, Mr. J.; Murray, Mrs.

Nelson-Wright, Mr. H.; Neeve, Mr. E. R.; Neave, Mrs. E. R., two infants; Nimr, Miss K.; Nisbet, Mrs.; Nisbet, Miss; Nixon, Mrs. G. G. and child.

Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. W. H.; Ogilvie, Mrs.; Oliver, Mr. E. W.; Oliver, Mrs., child and infant; Osborne, Mrs. Tod; Ottley, Major W. J.

Parkhurst, Mr. C. A.; Parnell, Mr. W. S.; Parnell, Mrs.; Patterson, Mr. H. C.; Pattinson, Engr.-Lt. J.; Payne, Mr. E. S.; Peacock, Mr. H. St. G.; Peacock, Lady; Pemberton, Mr. M. W. S.; Perkins, Mr. C. S. S.; Perry, Mr. S. C.; Perry, Mrs., child and two infants; Petch, Mr. F. W.; Petch, Mrs.; Philipson, I.C.S., Mr. A.; Philipson, Miss M. H.; Philimore, Lieut. W. E.; Pisciceli, Marquis Maurizio; Pitt, Mrs. I. J.; Pointon, Mr. A.; Porna, Mr. Giovanni; Poston, Capt. W. J. S.; Potts, Lt.-Col. F.; Pratt, Mr. T. R.; Pressat, Mr.; Pressat, Mrs.; Pressat, two Misses; Pretsch, Miss G.; Price, Mr. John.

Rae, Mrs. and infant; Raikes, Mr. E. B.; Ranyell, Nurse J.; Reddell, Major H. J.; Rhys-Williams, Mr.; Richards, Miss B.; Ridgeway, Capt. D.; Rigby, Mr. E. W.; Rikh, Mr. S. N. S.; Rikh, Mr. L.; Rikh, Mr. M.; Roberts, Capt. W. D.; Robertson, Dr. A.; Robertson, Miss J. H.; Robinson, Mrs.; Robinson, Lieut. A. F.; Ross, Capt. E. H.; Rushton, Major H. W.; Russell, Major F.; Russel, Mrs.; Russell, Mr. Lennox; Russell, Mrs.; Rottledge, Mr. H.

Saugeron, Mr. M. S.; Scott, Mr. Herbert; Scott, Mrs. and infant; Scott, Mrs. E.; Shearme, Comdr. C. W.; Shelford, Mrs.; Sheridan, Mr. H. C.; Sheridan, Mrs. and child;

Sheridan, Miss; Simmonds, Mr. Chas. E.; Simms, Mr.; Simpson, Mr. F. D.; Simpson, Mrs., two children; Sizes, Miss; Skey, Mrs. Arthur; Sleigh, Miss A. I.; Smith, Miss A. E.; Smith, Mr. J. Knighton; Smith, Miss Rebecca; Smith, Mr. W. R.; Smith, Mr. W. R. G.; Smith, Mrs.; Smyth, Col. J.; Souter, Major H. M. W.; Spink, Mr. W. T.; Squier, Mr. P.; Stephen, Mrs. R. C., child; Stewart, Mr. D. M.; Stewart-Macpherson, Mr. J.; Stewart-Macpherson, Mrs. and infant; Strong, Rev. W. E.; Sworb, Mr. J. R.

Taffs, Mr. L. H.; Taylor, Mr. John; Taylor, Mrs. T.; Taylor, Mr. J. W.; Thomson, Miss J.; Thornton, Mr. J. A.; Tickle, Mr. F. J.; Tindal, Lieut. M.; Toogood, Mr. F. A.; Toogood, Mrs.; Toogood, Miss B.; Tozer, Mr. H. S.; Trench, Mr. J. S.; Tucker, Mrs. M. St. G.; Turner, Dr.; Trevor, Mrs. and infant; Tweedie, Mr. A. G.; Tyacke, Miss.

Vaugham, Lt.-Col. R. R.; Veitch, Lieut. D. M. V.; Verschoyle, Mr. B.; Vivian, Mr. J. F. G.; Vivian, Mrs.

Ward, Miss Alice, M.; Warren, Mr. E. I.; Waters, Mrs. W. H.; Waterston, Mr. S.; Watt, Mr. W. R.; Webb, Mr. A. C.; Whitehead, Mrs.; Wilkinson, Major H. B.; Wilkinson, Mrs.; Wilkinson, P.-O. J. W.; Williams, Mr. E. H.; Wilson, Mr. I. B.; Winby, Mr. L.; Winlock, Mr.; Winlock, Mrs.; Wise, Engr.-Lt. A. S.; Witts, R.E., Lieut. F. V. B.; Woolsey, Mrs. A. E.; Wright, Mr. A. C.; Wright, Mrs.; Wright, Mrs. Edward; Wulff, Mr. W.

Young, Capt. A.; Young, Mr. J.; Young, Mr. R.; Young, Mr. W. H.; Young, Mrs. Ziat, Mr. H. M.

PRISON METHODS OLD AND NEW.

HOW THEY AFFECT CRIMINALS.

Some interesting detailed reports appear in the Appendix to the Report of the Prison Commissioners, which made its appearance on Oct. 6, says the "Morning Post." The Chaplain of Wandsworth Prison, whose reference goes back to January, 1877, compares present-day methods of prison administration and discipline with those of over thirty years ago. "When I became assistant chaplain of the convict prison at Chatham," he says "it was by no means an infrequent occurrence for convicts to mutilate themselves. The work was very hard, the discipline was very severe. Punishments by deprivation of food, loss of marks and gratuities, confinement in dark cells, use of irons, flogging, &c., were very often resorted to. This severe administration did not make imprisonment deterrent. It did not reduce the population nor make the more turbulent obedient, but it rather brutalised and demoralised them. Since those days prison administration has altered very much. Reformation, rather than punishment, is the main object now. Gentle and more humane methods are employed; greater attention is given to the temperament and peculiarities of prisoners. They are controlled more by management and knowledge of character. Their intellectual, moral, and spiritual welfare is anxiously studied. That prisoners respond to this treatment is evidenced by the fact that they are more amenable to good influenc and to prison disciplin than they were in the earliest years of my prison service. I imagine there never was a time when the reformation of the law breaker was so seriously and energetically taken in hand as it is now."

IMPRISONMENT ACTS.

Some further light is thrown by the report on the question whether imprisonment acts in all cases as a deterrent. It will be remembered that in

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FANSHAWE.—On the 22nd October, at Igatpuri, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fanshawe, a daughter.

MERRIMAN.—At Darbhanga, 13th Oct. the wife of William H. Merriman, of a son.

PECK.—On Oct. 13th, in the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of Adjt. Peck, Off-in-charge, Salvation Army, Calcutta, a daughter.

WATSON.—At Eslington, Dalhousie, 13th Oct. the wife of H. D. Watson, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOWER.—On the 20th October, at Poona, Alfred Ernest Bower, aged 60 years, after a long illness, patiently borne. Deeply mourned by all who knew him.

ZUELSDORFF.—At Calcutta, 14th Oct., Wilhelm Louis Napoleon, the youngest son of F. H. Zuelsdorff, Manager and Half Proprietor of Waterloo Motor Works, 8, Waterloo Street.

MERWANJI HIRJIBHOY BATLIWALLA.—Son of late Hirjibhoy P. Batliwalla. Late Cashier Ralli Bros. father of Shapurji and Sorabji Batliwalla died yesterday evening. Funeral to-day 7-30 a.m. (B.T.). Residence—Khetwadi 12th Lane, near London Hotel.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
October 31, 1913.

ULSTER AND COMPROMISE.

Mr. Bonar Law's grandiose announcement that his pledge to support Ulster in armed resistance to Home Rule still holds good need not be taken too seriously. "If the Government tried to drive out Ulster from the Union before gaining the sanction of the electors," says Mr. Bonar Law, "and if Ulster resisted she would be right and the Unionist party would support her resistance." The "ifs" are very large ones. Mr. Bonar Law made his pledge at Blenheim, on behalf of the Unionist party, when he had not foreseen that Sir Edward Carson and his party of rebels would go as far as they have. For some time he has maintained a discreet silence, allowing his junior lieutenants, such as Mr. F. E. Smith, to do all the talking in support of Sir Edward Carson. Now that the Ulster bubble is blown and the wildest Unionist can hardly believe in the "Provisional Government" and the rebel army, and it is becoming clearer every day that negotiations for some sort of compromise in the interests of Ulster Protestants will take place, Mr. Bonar Law evidently thinks it safe to emerge and repeat his innocuous threats. If Mr. Bonar Law, however, only utters his solemn declaration in support of sedition, because he thinks he will never be asked to make good his words, it does not alter the fact that as the leader of a great historic party he presents a very deplorable spectacle, when he "associates himself most fully" with Sir Edward Carson and grandiloquently declares that "we stand together and if necessary we fall together." Sir Edward Carson has already fallen and no one any longer takes his rebellion seriously. But apart from this wanton declaration of association with a man who has gone to the extremest length of disloyalty to the Throne and Constitution, Mr. Bonar Law is wantonly dragging through the mire a great party, the bulk of which, we are convinced, would desire strongly to reprobate and disown the discreditable and ridiculous proceedings in Ulster during the past few months. It is not seldom easier to take a reasoned and dispassioned view of English party politics from a distance, and a careful study of the present situation and the state of public feeling convinces us that, if the General Election, which Mr. Bonar Law so ardently demands,—again in the knowledge that he will not be taken at his word,—were to come it would leave the Unionist party, so long as they are associated by Mr. Bonar Law with Sir Edward Carson, in a very much worse position than they occupy at present.

Everyone knows that the exigencies of party politics in England often necessitate a great deal of make-believe and empty boast on the part of the leaders, which is taken quite seriously by the rank and file for the time being. But even so it is amazing that the Unionist press,—or a considerable section of it,—should ever have given the Carson rebellion any serious support. The whole thing with its absurd "Provisional Government" of peers, wirepullers and parsons, its rebel army of Orange factioners, its retired generals and its review of troops, with "King" Carson taking the salute, has been a thing for laughter. It only requires a moment's reflection to realise how impossible was this alleged project of an Ulster Republic. North-East Ulster possesses a great industrial population whose very existence depends on its relationship with Great Britain. What would happen to North-East Ulster if she suddenly found herself cut off from the rest of Ireland, from England, Scotland and Wales, and for all practical purposes from America and Europe. As Mr. J. M. Robertson and others have pointed out, she would first of all have to exist without postal communication and without telegraphs or external telephones. But there is more than this, her credit would collapse, and without credit and without foreign orders, which would be at a standstill, her shipyards, factories and shops would have to shut down. The savings of the Catholic farmers and tradesfolk of Ireland would soon be withdrawn, and, even if resistance to Home Rule lasted only a month, the blow to her trade and the free gift she would thus make to her industrial rivals, would leave her in a position of paralysis from which she would take years to recover. To go further, we may quote the melancholy picture drawn by "The Nation" of the condition of things that would follow on an embarkation on the Carson adventure:—

> Personal disgrace will follow material disaster. Officers who have abetted rebellion will be ruthlessly broken. The leaders will lose such honors as the Crown can properly take away. The more anxious the Government might be to avert bloodshed, the more they must seek to stamp rebellion with its true colors, and to visit punishment on the heads that most deserved it. No court of the Provisional Government could sit. Its judges and advocates must twiddle their thumbs, for their acts would be lawless. There would be no legal power to punish crime or to adjust civil disputes. Ships would shun the port of Belfast, commercial travellers her stores. All the appliances of trade,—its continued *va-et-vient* of cheques, and bills, and credit,—would fall to the ground. And when she calls for volunteers to break the law, does she realise that Nationalist Ireland could furnish treble and quadruple the number to keep the law? Belfast, in short, would be clamoring for the protection of legality within a few weeks or hours of having cast it off.

Is it to be supposed for a moment that the industrial population of North-East Ulster is going to face all this at the dictation of a body of landlords, lawyer politicians and fanatic divines, for the mere sake of resistance to Home Rule. If the time ever comes for Sir Edward Carson's ability to carry his rebellion to a successful issue to be put to the test, we doubt whether we shall witness anything more serious than a little rioting of the type to which Belfast is unfortunately well accustomed.

However, all this is very much in the air, as Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson well know. What is quite clear is that the Government have no intention of being intimidated or bluffed into a departure from the cause to which they are pledged, and which, by every law, custom and precedent of the Constitution, they are entitled to take. It is always easy for a leader of the Opposition to declare that the Government is acting against the wishes of the electorate and to demand an election, to which Mr. Bonar Law adds the unnecessary remark that he is prepared to abide by the result,—as if he had any alternative. But Parliaments in England are elected for a term of six years, and so long as a Prime Minister commands a working majority in the House of Commons, he is entitled to remain in office and carry his programme to its conclusion, provided he does not spring upon the country a new policy which was not before the electorate when he was returned to power, as Mr. Gladstone did in 1886. Even then it is at his option to remain in office, if his party continues to support him. But no considerations of the kind arise in the present instance. The present Ministry have twice accepted the challenge of the Opposition to go to the country on the question of the Veto of the Lords and have twice returned triumphant. Behind the Veto of the Lords lay Home Rule, Disestablishment and all the other leading Liberal policies which the House of Lords had for years opposed. It is impossible to separate these questions, or to pretend that, when the electorate sent Mr. Asquith back to power with a clear mandate to destroy the Veto of the Lords, as it existed in 1910, they did not know that the removal of the Veto meant the passing of Home Rule, or that they did not clearly mean to express their acquiescence in Home Rule. To accept in these circumstances the challenge of Mr. Bonar Law to yet another election would mean that there is never to be any finality in legislation, in spite of Mr. Law's promise to abide by the result.

It is to be noted, however, that the leader of the Opposition takes all the force out of his threats by his offer to accept Mr. Asquith's invitation to an exchange of views. In his speech at Ladybank the Prime Minister made it clear that, while he saw no prospect of satisfaction in a conference of the nature proposed by Lord Loreburn, he was not unwilling to consider a proposal for the exclusion of North-East Ulster from the scope of the Home Rule Bill. Everyone recognises the difficult position of the Ulster Protestants and would be glad to see a way out of it found for them, but, as Mr. Asquith said, the consideration of any proposal to this end can only proceed on the understanding that there will be no compromise on two essential points: that a subordinate Irish Parliament is to be established in Dublin, and that nothing is to be done which will constitute a permanent barrier to Irish unity. We may take it that Mr. Bonar Law's acceptance of the invitation to an exchange of views is an indication that the English Unionists would agree to a compromise on this basis, whether they get their General Election or not.

EMPIRE RACE PROBLEMS.

The problems of the British Empire in its relations with Asiatic and African races formed the subject of a highly interesting and instructive discussion at the recent session of the Church Congress at Southempton. In the course of the debate there were notable references to racial barriers, the "slave spirit," the responsibilities of Englishmen, political aspirations and so forth, by notable men, such as Lord Selborne, Mr. E. D. Morel, Secretary of the Congo Reform Association, and the Dean of Manchester, whose reforming energy as Bishop of Calcutta is still remembered in that city. Discussing the South African native question, Lord Selborne touched on the power of development of some of the native races, particularly the Basutos, who had a National Council which met every year, and fully criticised the doings of the Government and the chiefs, and he declared that, as soon as the native races had received the necessary amount of education, they should have the privileges of civilised men. Lord Selborne's conclusions were:—

> The civilised races must assume control of backward races; that control must be full and effective, and exercised in the light of day; no artificial barrier should ever be placed in the path of the native, preventing him from rising to any height to which the intellect and character with which he was endowed enabled him to rise; those who were unfit for the vote should have other means of constantly expressing in public their wants and their grievances, and those who had achieved civilisation should have the vote.

These are admirable sentiments, if the tone of patronage towards "backward races" be eliminated, but it is necessary that the administrators of these races should have the courage and insight to act up to them and not merely look upon them as merely academic contributions to the solution of a complicated problem. The most striking paper, however, on the subject was that of Mr. Morel, who denounced the "slave-spirit" still existing in Europe, and warned his hearers that the need of fighting this spirit "whenever and wherever it rears its head" was vital to the moral and material interests of civilisation. Mr. Morel went on to say:—

> There can be no moral justification, no ultimate utilitarian advantage, in depriving a people of its sources of commercial wealth on the plea that it is not sufficiently instructed in mechanical devices. . . . Nor could there be justification or ultimate advantage in promoting chaos within an ancient non-white Empire by forcing loans upon its natural rulers in the interests of cosmopolitan finance. . . . Nor, again, could it be right to stifle native industries because they competed locally with the products of Home industries."

This is plain-speaking which will possibly make some exalted personages wince, but in the light of the recent exposure of the conditions of labour in the Congo, French Congo, and the Amazon Valley, it is impossible to accuse Mr. Morel of exaggeration. The history of conquests and annexations teaches that the concessionaire regime has always proved fatal to the backward communities who have been exploited; and native amenities, native economic and social requirements, the whole machinery of native life inevitably tend to become subordinated to the financial interests of the European capitalist. It may be remembered that during a debate in the Lords last month on Portuguese misrule in Angola, Lord Morley was reported to have said that it was "impossible to prevent the condition of labourers in the tropics from being unpleasantly akin to slavery." We totally disagree with Lord Morley and cannot for a moment accept the *dictum* that unjust and inhumane labour conditions in the tropics are to be regarded as inevitable. If Lord Morley really meant this, his philosophic candour will, we fear, be accepted in every Eastern country with a feeling akin to consternation. "I feel convinced," Mr. Morel observed, and everyone will express a similar hope, "that Lord Morley is the last man in the world to desire that that opinion should pass into the region of platitudes."

While Mr. Morel was altogether admirable in his high conception of Imperial duty, Dr. Welldon, the Dean of Manchester, showed less discrimination than proselytising zeal, and his suggestion that the ancient faiths of India should be "replaced" by Christianity will doubtless be repudiated by responsible administrators, the educationist, and the Indians themselves. From a missionary point of view, the Dean's proposal is natural enough, but it is surprising that his Indian experience has failed to teach him that such visions, with regard to a country permeated with the spirit of religion and culture, are mere phantasies. By a policy of absolute non-interference with the religious creeds of the country, Britain has built up a splendid empire, and it ought to be obvious to Dr. Welldon that a change in that policy would surely quickly put an end to our Indian Empire.

DAY BY DAY.

The Imperial Council.

The recent decision of the Government of India that the members of the Councils will be eligible for election to one Council, either Provincial or Imperial, will, it is understood, apply equally to officials and non-officials. The amendments to the Regulations will be issued before the Government moves to Delhi. It is to be hoped that several vacancies on the Imperial Council, which will occur before the Council reassembles at Delhi, will be governed by the new decision.

Centenary of 95th Russell's Infantry.

The Centenary of the 95th Russell's Infantry will be celebrated at Santa Cruz on December 5. Col. Lowther and the Officers will be "At Home," and there will be various kinds of regimental sports, besides the trooping of the Colours and a Torchlight Tattoo. Lord and Lady Willingdon are expected to be present at the functions. The 95th Russell's Infantry was raised at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1813, under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Russell, the Resident, and originally designated the 2nd Batallion of the Russell Brigade. It became the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Nizam's Army, in 1826; the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in 1854; and obtained its present designation in 1903. The regiment has seen service in Maheidpoor, Nowah, and Burma 1885-87. It is composed of three companies of Rajputs, three of Hindustani Musalmans, and two of Ahirs of the Eastern Punjab.

American Marathi Mission Centenary.

The centenary celebrations of the American Marathi Mission in the Presidency will take place on November 7. Addresses will be given at the Bombay Town Hall by the Rev. R. A. Hume, M.A., D.D., the senior missionary, and Dr. S. B. Capen, M.A., President of the Home Society. The American Marathi Mission is the oldest in the Presidency, its constituency being the Congregational Churches of the United States and Canada. At present 49 foreign missionaries are on its staff, which includes 11 married men and their wives, 4 single men and 21 single ladies. Of these 11 are ordained clergymen, 6 doctors, 2 trained nurses, 1 engineer, several trained teachers, and 2 other Americans working in connection with the Mission. During its first eighteen years the Mission worked only in Bombay and the Northern and Southern Konkan. In 1831 it extended its work into the Deccan. At present its missionaries live in nine stations, *viz.* Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri and Vadala in the Ahmednagar District, Sholapur and Barsi in the Sholapur District, Sirur in the Poona District, Satara and Wai in the Satara District.

The Indian Church.

Its Indian Christian community numbers about 14,000 persons. In connection with the Mission there are 60 ordained churches, most of which have their own ordained Indian pastors. The policy of the Mission is to recognize the Indian Church as the permanent factor in the evangelisation of India, and to place increasing responsibility on Indian leaders and even on every single member of the Christian community. The Mission employs 529 Christian agents of different grades.

Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod will not attend the High Court to-day owing to indisposition.

"The Indian Review."

There are several articles of interest in "The Indian Review" for October, just received. In a contribution on "United India" Mrs. Annie Besant recalls the late Mr. Hume's plea for union among workers in all reform movements, and makes this the basis for an appeal to the Indian National Congress as the only representative body in India to unite the scattered bodies in a single and comprehensive movement. Mr. Natesan, the Editor, has a trenchant article on "Indians in South Africa," in which he tells his countrymen that "no amount of moral and material support from the Mother Country will be too great to sustain" the Passive Resistance Movement. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., writes on "India's so-called offer of Imperial Preference," and there is a striking contribution on "The Hindu-Moslem Entente" by Dr. Satish Chandra Banerjee, the Hon. Mr. Mazrul Haque, and the Hon. Syed Mahomed.

"The Englishman's" Latest Scare.

"The Englishman" publishes a sort of scare story about the formation of a new society, which is to have its headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, to champion the cause of Indian Nationalism. The journal tells us that it bears a "significant name," but it does not tell us what the name is, so we cannot tell what its significance portends. It goes on to say, that the Society has a committee, composed of a number of Indians, barristers, and doctors of social science, "including a well-known mischief-monger, who had more than once led attacks on British rule in India in the columns of the rabid Socialist journal, 'Justice.'" This might mean Mr. Hyndman or anybody who has written about India in "Justice," and why all this mystery in regard to the mention of names we cannot understand. The most fearsome thing in the whole story is that these mischievous people, enemies of the British, have actually obtained "a sympathetic hearing to their concocted tales of woe" in Switzerland, and have "convinced the liberty-loving people of Switzerland with deliberate and malicious falsehoods." This is a very grave state of affairs, and who knows but what it may end in the arrival of the Swiss Fleet at the mouth of the Thames to demand satisfaction for India's wrongs! As a matter of fact "The Englishman" has got hold of a very old story, founded on the fact that Krishnavarma, some years ago, established his headquarters in Switzerland.

Ostrich Farming in India.

Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, who recently paid a visit to India, with a view to establish ostrich farming as a paying industry in the Punjab, has been telling a Ceylon interviewer that he consider the prospects very alluring and is about to form a syndicate to start business at an early date. Mr. Hagenbeck is stated to have said that the Punjab Government was in favour of his proposals and was prepared to give him a few thousand acres on very favourable terms. He added that as lucerne was plentiful in the Punjab, where it grows in abundance, there was no chance of the long-legged exiles dying for want of food. Mr. Hagenbeck also visited the Maharaja of Gwalior, who is reported to be desirous of starting an experimental farm of his own.

The Chowrassi Colliery Explosion.

The Chowrassi Colliery, the scene of the latest disaster in this country, was the main support of the Equitable Coal Company and was producing, it is said, 12,000 tons a month or 150,000 tons a year. This means a loss of some 2.5 to 3 lakhs profit a year, at present prices, and on the news reaching Calcutta, says a Calcutta paper, Equitable shares which have been about 24 to 25 dropped to 21 and then to the neighbourhood of 17, everyone fearing the worst. The Chowrassi field is near the Pachete hill, and on the north of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Asansol to Adra, and is probably the continuation of the main Deshergarh seam which dips to 1,500 feet below the Barrakar river and then seems to come up to the surface again in the Chowrassi field south of Saltore, but it does not fetch the same price. It is a good coal and the Company secured 36,000 tons of the recent State Railway contracts at 4-12 per ton.

Dog Stories.

"The Referee" recently published a number of dog stories which were sent in for a competition. The two following about dogs in India are interesting.

> Sitting on the verandah with my husband in India, waiting for the lamps to be lighted, we were started by our dear little Irish terrier barking furiously at the bedroom door. Most rooms in Indian bungalows have two entrances. My husband went to the one on the verandah, thinking a strange servant had gone in. The dog jumped at my husband and caught hold of his trousers, trying to pull him away. He went in by the other door. There by the verandah was coiled up a huge cobra. Darling dog saved his sahib's life.
>
> B. C. (East Sheen).

> A resident in India came to England on furlough and brought his dog with him. On his return he left his dog behind. Three months after his return, his wife was one night awakened by the barking of a dog. She woke her husband and said, "That sounds like old ——'s bark," naming the dog. Her husband went out and found his old dog in a deplorable condition, almost starved. The dog must have followed his master in another steamer, and have done the rest of the journey, seven days from Calcutta, on foot.
>
> A. R. C. (Anerley).

Auctioning the Beats.

The "Ceylon Independent," whose criticism of the Colombo police was referred to in this column the other day, has followed this up with some further revelations the most remarkable of which is the allegation that there is a system among the sergeants of auctioning the beats to the constables. The busiest "beats" fetch from three to four rupees a day, says the paper, a large portion of which is retained by the sergeant. The "Independent" says:—

> "The practice, we are told, has gone on quite a long time, and has worked so satisfactorily for those who directly benefit by it, that it would be a pity if the I. G. P. interfered with it at this late hour of the day. The reform of the Force, it is painfully clear, must lie in other directions, and not in the ruthless interference of hoary-headed customs and sacrosanct practices."

AMALGAMATION OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Pioneer" says:—Though the despatch regarding the amalgamation of Posts and Telegraphs in India goes Home by this week's mail, some months must elapse before the scheme comes into force. Th proposals of the Government of India will have to be examined in the India Office and the formal sanction of the Secretary of State obtained.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

EXAGGERATED RUMOURS.

MEETING OF THE PEARL SYNDICATE.

FIRM PAY OUT LAKH OF RUPEES.

Though yesterday was a public holiday, the Indian merchants in the different markets did "moorat" business. Uneasiness prevailed and many alarmist and probably exaggerated rumours were prevalent.

Two firms which were said to be in difficulties kept open and one of them paid out about a lakh of rupees.

There was a meeting held in the Fort of the members of the Pearl Syndicate yesterday afternoon, and their deliberations lasted for over two hours. The result is, however, not known.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

We are authoritatively informed that the report which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday to the effect that the directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank had decided to take the Bank into voluntary liquidation with a view to reconstruction, is entirely untrue. We greatly regret, under these circumstances, that such a report should have appeared in our columns.

AMRITSAR BANK FAILURE.

AUDITORS' DISCLOSURES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes to-day extracts from a letter dated the 25th August last addressed to the directors of the Amritsar Bank by Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, auditors, somewhat similar to the one addressed to the directors of the People's Bank, the substance of which has been already wired from the "Arya Patrica." The letter says:—

"In our humble opinion, the position of the Amritsar Bank has become serious and requires the immediate attention of all concerned. We again request you to go through the statements of debts herewith enclosed, and let us know if the directors jointly and individually are still of opinion that all the debts of the bank at the head office, and branches are good and safe, and whether the securities held by the Bank are ample in the present circumstances to cover the debts of the Bank at the head office and tors inclined to think that all companies and other parties which have been and are the subject of reference are in a solvent state and whether the directors individually believe in the ultimate realisation of the various investments including interest."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" adds that the detailed statement of debts and loans set forth by the auditors for consideration of the directors includes many interesting items. For example a debt of Rs. 4,98,500, in round figures said to be owned by Mr. Harkishen Lal and covered by a demand pronote only. Then follows another extract from the auditor's letter.

"We beg to draw the attention of the directors to the notes of the head office manager on various files, and particularly on the file of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills. There is one thing which is very strange, we notice that on the margin of some files there are orders, and notes made by Mr. Harkishen Lal. As Mr. Harkishen Lal left the directorate of the bank in June 1910, we fail to understand how he is still the moving spirit and why he is allowed to give directions and in what capacity? We shall feel obliged if the directors would kindly make this point clear to us."

HINDUSTAN BANK LIQUIDATION.

SHAEHOLDERS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Oct. 30.

An application was put in to-day before Shaikh Nasiruddin, acting District Judge, Multan, on behalf of the Hindustan Bank, praying for the voluntary liquidation of the Bank under the supervision of the Court, and for the appointment of Doulat Rai, Managing Director, as *ad interim* Liquidator, as in the terms of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting held on 18th instant. The District Judge granted the application and appointed Doulat Rai *ad interim* Liquidator.

After the passing of the order Tekchand, pleader, and the shareholders of the Bank, put in an objection, pointing out that the resolution of the sharehorders' meeting had not yet been confirmed, and so the Court could not sanction that arrangement. Several dissatisfied shareholders are arranging a protest meeting.

DELHI PERMANENT WORKS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The Engineering Staff for Permanent Works of the new Capital is now complete. Major Crook-Shank, R. E., who recently returned from leave, has been appointed as Superintending Engineer and has taken over his duties.

The Administrative staff will now consist of Mr. Keeling, Chief Engineer, Major Crook-Shank, and Mr. Rouse, Superintending Engineers.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held at Dehra-Dun on the 12th November. Sir Edward Maclagan will preside. He will leave Simla on the 10th and return here shortly afterwards. Sir Edward will finally proceed to Delhi on the 21st, when the Department of Revenue and Agriculture will reopen there.

P. & O. STRIKE ENDED.

SATISFACTORY TERMS ARRANGED.

450 OFFICERS REJOIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The P. and O. dispute is settled, the officers accepting the Company's proposals. The officers will rejoin the "Arcadia" to-morrow.

An official statement has been issued announcing a settlement of all outstanding difficulties. The officers have withdrawn their resignations. It is declared that the settlement affects 450 P. and O. officers.

SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The P. and O. settlement was only reached after two conferences, one in the forenoon which was a failure, and the second in the afternoon lasting for two hours. The Secretary of the Merchant Service Guild says that while the details will not be divulged, the officers received most substantial concessions, the directors meeting them in the friendliest spirit. The Africa and the Malwa will sail to-morrow.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a leader, says that general satisfaction will be expressed at the result, though regret will be felt that so prosperous a Company should have postponed the action till pressure was brought to bear. The paper hopes that the shipowners will take this lesson to heart in view of the supreme national importance of the improving conditions of the whole mercantile marine.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is useless to suppose that first class men can be obtained for the merchant marine if salaries remain on the wretched pocket-money scale which the P. and O. Company paid.

OFFICERS SATISFIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is announced on behalf of the P. and O. officers, that they are well satisfied with the Company's concessions.

R. M. S. ENGINEERS RESIGN.

SAILING AGAIN JEOPARDISED.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct. 30.

All engineers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at present in the United Kingdom have resigned, thus jeopardising the sailing of many steamers from London, Liverpool and Southampton.

The Company has declined to recognise the Marine Engineers' Association. It is believed however that Messrs. Owen. Phillips will voluntarily make the concessions which will end the agitation in a few days.

TURCO-GRECIAN CONFERENCE.

PEACE FURTHER DELAYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, Oct. 30.

The Turkish Peace Delegates have not received instructions from the Porte regarding the understanding reached on the subject of Wakfs.

The Mufti's delay is ascribed in Greek circles to the likelihood of fresh Turkish demands regarding Wakfs.

The conclusion of peace will thus be delayed for at least a fortnight.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

SIR JOHN JORDAN EXTOLS YUAN-SHI-KAI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Speaking at a banquet, last night, Sir John Jordan alluded to Yuan-Shi-Kai as an eminent statesman who had rendered almost unparalleled services to his country. Sir John believed that until the provinces recognised their obligation to the Central Government, there was little prospect of seeing a strong, united China, which was the main object of British policy.

AMERICAN MILLIONARIE'S DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The American millionaire, Mr. Charles Gates, known as "Spend a million a year Gates" on account of his lavish tips and his plunging in stocks and on the turf, died of apoplexy while boarding a train at Wyoming yesterday.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

MR. GOKHALE AND £3 TAX.

THE MINISTER'S PROMISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DURBAN, Oct. 29.

With reference to the declaration of Mr. Smuts, Mr. Gokhale declares that he received the assurance of repeal of the three-pound tax, whereupon Mr. Gokhale asked for authority to make the announcement, but the Minister said that it was necessary to mention the matter first to the Natal legislators. It was suggested that Mr. Gokhale should merely state that the Ministers had promised a most favourable consideration of the matter.

INDIAN STRIKERS IN DURBAN.

CAMBRIAN MINE WORKERS RETURN TO WORK.

(Reuter Telegram).

DURBAN, Oct. 30.

The coalowners yesterday offered not to penalise the Indian strikers if they resumed work immediately. The Indians refused in insulting terms, whereupon the owners decided to stop rations which have hitherto been supplied to the strikers and arrest the intimidators. The Indians of the Cambrian Mine who were proceeding to Volksrust, retured as a result of the persuasions of the Protector of Indian Immigrants.

LOAN BILL.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED AT SECOND READING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 29.

The Government has been defeated in the House of Representatives on the motion of Mr. Forrest in connection with the second reading of the Loan Bill. The figures were 28 to 27. The House was adjourned.

DEFEAT NOT SERIOUS.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30.

The Government's defeat, yesterday, was on a snap division and is not regarded seriously.

RACING IN ENGLEND.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP RESULT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The following is the result of the Jockey Club Cup.

Aleppo	1
Rivoli	2
Cylba	3

Three ran.

Betting at start was:—

5 to 2 against Aleppo.

6 to 5 on Rivoli.

4 to 1 against Cylba.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

It was a wretched start in the Cambridgeshire race. Drinmore was left several lengths, while Fairy King, Bugler and Equanimity were also sufferers.

A furlong from the finish Cantilever drew to the front and stalling off a challenge by Cheerful won an exciting race.

Oselle was fourth.

Cantilever has lately been suffering from the old complaint of sore feet and has also been coughing during the last few days. It was only decided to run the horse this morning.

Florist was favourite at 9 to 1 against.

HEIR TO GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The wife of General Baden-Powell has given birth to a son.

DIABETES IN INDIA.

AN OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The Government of India have practically decided to undertake an enquiry into the prevelance of diabetes in India, and it is quite probable that a beginning will be made in the Punjab. An officer with experience will be selected to undertake this enquiry.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The death is announced of Sir Walter Wragg.

MR. BONAR LAW ON ULSTER.

UNIONISTS WOULD SUPPORT RESISTANCE.

CHALLENGE TO TEST PEOPLE'S WISH.

ELECTION MAY ALTER PRESENT ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Addressing fifteen thousand persons at a meeting at Wallsend to-day, Mr. Bonar Law declared that the pledge he made on behalf of the Unionist party at Blenheim still held good. If the Government tried to drive out Ulster from the Union before gaining the sanction of the electors, and if Ulster resisted she would be right and the Unionist party would support her resistance.

RELATION TO SIR E. CARSON.

Mr. Bonar Law associated himself most fully with Sir Edward Carson. He said: "We stand together and if necessary we fall together." He emphasised the gravity of the position. He denied that he had used Ulster as a party pawn. There was no question of party advantage or influence of the Unionists.

WERE THE PEOPLE BEHIND HIM?

Mr. Bonar Law said Mr. Asquith had said that the people were behind him, "Why not test it?" he asked. In view of the attitude of Ulster, in view of the uncertainty as to the wishes of the people, the Government would commit a crime if it pressed to extremes before knowing that it was carrying out the will of the people.

IRISH AND ENGLISH UNIONISM.

So long as they believed that the Government was acting against the will of the people there was no difference between Irish and English Unionism. They stood together, but if there was an election their attitude must be altered. If the people agreed with the Government they would submit to its decision.

If Mr. Asquith meant to invite the Unionists to an exchange of views they would not decline. They would respond thereto. They would properly consider any proposals he might make and would answer them with a real desire to find a solution, if solution were possible.

SETTLEMENT BY CONSENT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The papers generally conclude from Mr. Bonar Law's speech that negotiations for the settlement of Home Rule by consent are now certain.

SIR E. CARSON.

EXAMPLE TO INDIA AND COLONY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In a speech at Wallsend, in reply to a recent speech of Lord Crewe, Sir Edward Carson said that if he was setting an example to India or any other colony that it was worth fighting to maintain British connection, then he was setting not a bad but a good example. Referring to the overtures to Ulster, he said that no offer was of any use unless it was consistent with the covenant which the Government had driven them to enter into. If no offer were made he would help his comrades in Ireland, whatever the result, to fight to the bitter end.

NAVAL ZEPPELIN DISASTER.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The enquiry into the disaster to a Naval Zeppelin this month attributes the explosion to the escaping gas which was sucked in the car by an eddy behind a new screen, which exploded with spark in the motor.

The report adds that the fullest agreement exists between the Admiralty and the Zeppelin Company as regards the methods of avoiding known dangers in future.

NEW ZEALAND.

MORAL OF ITS PRESENT NAVAL POLICY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The New Zealand High Commissioner, interviewed by a Reuter's representative, said that the moral of the present naval position of the Empire was that unless the Dominions shared in a wider control of the Navy they must have local units. He believed that New Zealand's decision would impress the Imperial Government with the necessity of giving the Dominions a more effective voice in Imperial affairs.

CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

AHMEDNAGAR MOSLEMS' APPRECIATION.

PROTEST AGAINST ENCROACHMENTS ON MOSQUES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 30.

Under the auspices of the Ahmednagar District Moslem League a public meeting of Mahomedans was held here last night in the local theatre in connection with the Cawnpore mosque settlement. Kazi Syed Inayatulla Khan occupied the chair and the attendance of Mahomedans was the largest ever seen in this city. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting tenders its heartfelt thank to his Excellency the Viceroy for his parental solicitude in personally visiting Cawnpore and congratulates him upon a settlement of the Mosque incident as honorable as it is wise and statesmanlike.

That this meeting puts on record its deep regret at the continued occupation by the Government of half the portion of the Kamani Masjid, an ancient mosque, in the heart of this city and of some other sacred places in spite of the repeated protest of the community against their being utilised for secular purposes and humbly requests His Excellency Lord Willingdon to graciously order their restoration to the original object for which they were established and dedicated by their pious founders.

CAIRO MOSLEM SCHOOL.

SUPPORT FROM EGYPTIAN AND INDIAN REVENUES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

A special cable to the "Pioneer" says:—Mr. Bryce suggested that material support for the school at Cairo might be obtainable from the revenues of Egypt and India.

MOSLEM LEADERS ENTERTAMED.

EVENING PARTY AT CAWNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 30.

The hide merchants of Cawnpore gave an evening party at which the Raja of Mahmoodabad, Mr. Mazharul Haque, Moulana Abdul Bari and other prominent Mahomedans from different parts of the province were present. A large contingent of Europeans including the Hon. Mr. Ledgard, Mr. Tyler, Collector, Mr. A. E. Kendall, District Judge, Mr. G. G. Sims, Chairman of Municipal Board, Mr. B. Williamson Joint Magistrate, as well as the heads of many European concerns were present. The Hindu community was also well represented. The band of the Middlesex Regiment was in attendance and there was a display of fireworks at dusk. The party was held on the grounds of the Young Men's Association which were beautifully arranged and lit with electricity for the occasion.

The local Mahomedans will entertain Mr. Mazharul Haque and the Raja of Mahmoodabad at dinner to-night. Messrs. Nindan Pershad and Ram Narain, bankers of Cawnpore, are giving a dinner to-morrow night to meet Mr. Mazharul Haque.

STOLEN DIAMOND NECKLACE.

OLD OFFENDER IN COLLUSION WITH POLICE INFORMER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

About two months ago a Marwari named Man Mull was robbed of jewellery valued at rupees thirty thousand. On Tuesday night, the police arrested Sotish Chunder alias Sitaram who is said to be an old offender. They found in his possession a diamond necklace valued at rupees ten thousand, and a few gold studs which have since been identified by the Marwari as his property. It appears that the police informer and Sotish Chunder jointly committed the theft and in consequence of a dispute, the one gave the other away. The accused state that the remaining portion of the jewellery has been melted down.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

A BIG SEIZURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

On Tuesday night the Calcutta Police raided a house in Burtollah Street, known as Hoozoori Mull's den, and arrested fifty men who, it is alleged, were found gambling with cards and dice. Cash to the value of twenty-one thousand rupees was seized. Two arrests were also made in Chandpey Bazar on the same offence.

INDIA COUNCIL.

SIR HUGH BARNES' RESIGNATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Sir Hugh Barnes has resigned from the India Council for private reasons. Lord Crewe has accepted his resignation with regret.

VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

STRIKING SPEECHES AT STATE BANQUET.

"IMMENSE ADVANCE IN EVERY DIRECTION."

NIZAM SAYS "I LOVE MY WORK."

HYDERABAD, Oct. 30.

The Viceregal train arrived at Hyderabad station at 8-40 yesterday. There were present on the platform to meet Their Excellencies H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad who was attended by Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, the Prime Minister, the Maharajah Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur and other nobles and officials of His Highness's suit. The Viceroy shook hands with H. H. the Nizam after which Colonel Pinhey, Resident at Hyderabad presented to His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir James Nixon G.O.C., of the Southern Army, Major General Phayre, Commanding the 9th division, Brigadier General Rodwell Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Wadeson Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Smith Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade and all officers commanding regiments in the division. His Excellency then inspected a guard-of-honour of the Nizam's regular troops which was drawn up on the platform. As His Excellency alighted from the train a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by a battery of the same force. His Excellency inspected another guard-of-honour drawn outside the station consisting of H. H. the Nizam's regular troops and also the cavalry escort furnished by the 7th Dragoon Guards. His Excellency accompanied by H. H. the Nizam then proceeded by motor to the Falaknamah Castle, the route from the station to the palace was tastefully decorated with banners and flags and each side of the road was lined by H. H. the Nizam's Imperial Service Troops.

Royal salutes were fired at Secunderabad and Chaderghat.

On arrival at the Castle H. E. was received by a Guard-of-Honour of the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskillings Fusiliers with the King's colours, a hundred strong, commanded by Captain E. M. Atkinson. His Excellency then inspected the guard-of-honour and was shown over the Castle by H. H. the Nizam who then left by motor.

CEREMONIAL VISITS.

At 11-30 a.m. His Excellency, the Viceroy received a visit from H. H. the Nizam accompanied by his principal nobles and officers of the State. On alighting, H. H. the Nizam was met by the Resident and an A.D.C. to the Viceroy who escorted him up the stairs when H. E. the Viceroy received him and conducted him to a seat on his right hand. After a short conversation the Ministers and others in attendance on His Highness were introduced by the Resident. At the close of the interview attar and pan was distributed and His Highness left for his Palace.

At 12-45 p.m., His Excellency returned His Highness's visit at the Chammahla Palace. In the afternoon His Excellency went for a motor drive accompanied by Col Maxwell.

Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Pinhey and Sir James Roberts visited the Mahbubia Girls' School where she was met by the Superintendent, Miss Wylde. After making an inspection of the school Lady Hardinge motored on to the Nizam's Zenana School of which Miss Evans is the Principal. Her Excellency expressed herself very pleased at the state of efficiency in which she found both these schools.

His Excellency's staff played polo on the Fatteh Maiden Polo ground against the Golconda and Poona Horse teams. The ponies were very kindly lent by Muhammed Muinuddin Khan Sahib, one of His Highness the Nizam's ministers.

A STATE BANQUET.

In the evening Their Excellencies attended a banquet given by His Highness the Nizam in the Chaumahla Palace. The route from the Falakunmah Castle to the Palace was brilliantly illuminated and the Palace grounds were lighted with innumerable coloured lamps which made a very pretty effect. Covers were laid at the banquet for 175 guests and H. H. the Nizam's string band played during dinner.

After drinking H. M. the King-Emperor's health, His Highness the Nizam in an excellent and impressive speech proposed the health of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge to which His Excellency replied and proposed the health of His Highness. At the conclusion of dinner Their Excellencies witnessed a grand display of fireworks in the Palace Gardens.

THE NIZAM'S SPEECH.

"I HAVE FOLLOWED THE VICEROY'S ADVICE."

His Highness spoke as follows:—

It becomes a pleasing duty to propose the health of my honoured guests, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Most of you will remember that shortly after my late lamented father's death, the Viceroy, at great personal inconvenience to himself, visited Hyderabad just a few weeks before the ever to be remembered Coronation Durbar. This visit was paid solely to condole with me in my bereavement and also, to use His Excellency's own words, to stretch out to me the hand of friendship and support on the threshold of the great task that at the time lay before me. Since then, when I visited Simla, it was my privilege to stay at the Viceregal Lodge as the guest of Lord and Lady Hardinge. I shall always entertain most pleasant and grateful recollections of the regal hospitality extended to me by Their Excellencies, and of the unremitting kindness they showed me on that occasion. As Lady Hardinge was unable to accompany the Viceroy when he first visited Hyderabad, it was my earnest desire that Their Excellencies should visit my capital together. I am glad to say this wish of mine has been gratified and it is

(Continued on page 8.)

VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

now my privilege and my pleasure to accord to them a warm and hearty welcome.

But before I proceed further I may be allowed to state how horrified and shocked the whole of India was when it learnt last December of the dastardly and murderous attempt made by an unknown miscreant on the lives of our distinguished guest of this evening. This sad and startling news was received with the greatest consternation and grief by the whole of Hyderabad, and the latest bulletins were eagerly sought and anxiously scanned to ascertain what progress the Viceroy was making towards recovery. All India, including Hyderabad, rejoiced beyond measure when they received the glad tidings that Lord Hardinge was out of danger, and would, before long, be quite himself again. To my mind a merciful and beneficent Providence decreed that the precious life of our Viceroy was to be preserved, so that he might be spared to continue the great and good work he had begun for the benefit and advancement of this vast Empire.

TRIBUTE TO LADY HARDINGE.

And here I would like to avail myself of this opportunity of tendering to Lady Hardinge my sincere tribute of praise and admiration for the calm courage and great presence of mind exhibited by her on this appalling occasion of great peril and danger. Narrowly escaping death from the bomb thrown at her and the Viceroy, and realising with a sudden shock the serious nature and extent of the injuries inflicted on her beloved husband, she displayed at this critical juncture the highest qualities of womanhood. I need not however dilate on this painful subject, because, as you are all aware, it has formed the theme of an address presented to her by millions of women in India who have borne universal testimony to the facts I have briefly indicated.

In the great speech made by His Excellency in this very room some two years ago, he was kind enough to tender to me encouraging and valuable advice in connection with the administration of my State. I laid his wise counsel to heart and have endeavoured to act up to it, with results that have been beneficial to myself, and also, I hope, of some benefit to my State. The selection made by me of Salar Jung Bahadur, as my Minister, has turdne out as satisfactory as I expected it would. So far he has upheld and maintained the best traditions of his family which has given Hyderabad a fairly long line of ministers. He has now been working successfully for over a year, in conjunction with the two advisers I have placed with him, and thereby he has added materially to his store of knowledge of affairs and of the business of Government. These advisers are Imadulmulk Bahadur and Faridoon Jung Bahadur, both of whom served with credit and distinction under the present Minister's grandfather, the first Sir Salar Jung, a great and honoured name in the annals of Hyderabad.

"I LOVE MY WORK."

It does not become me to say anything about the personal part I have taken in the administration of my country. All I wish to state is, that I love my work, that I have followed the Viceroy's advice as regards looking into things for myself, and that it is s source of great happiness to me to devote all my energies towards the advancement of my State, and to do all in my power to secure the welfare of the millions of people over whom it has pleased the Almighty to place me as their ruler. While on this subject, I gladly take this opportunity of publicly thanking my personal friend, the Honourable Colonel Pinhey, for the valuable assistance he has always renderd to me whenever I have consulted him in a friendly manner on important matters. His great knowledge of affairs, his wide experience, and ripe judgment have been of considerable help to me. In conclusion, I hope I may be allowed here to give expression to my grateful appreciation of the kindness and consideration His Excellency has invariably extended to the Mahomedan community.

And now ladies and gentlemen, I call upon you all to join me in drinking to the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. I fervently pray that they may be blessed with long life, happiness and prosperity.

VICEROY ON HYDERABAD STATE.

FRIENDSHIP—UNCLOUDED AND UNRUFFLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Oct 30.

The following is the text of H. E. the Viceroy's speech at the State Banquet yesterday:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When just two years ago I visited Hyderabad to condole with Your Highness on the loss of your lamented father, His Highness the late Nizam, and to convey to Your Highness my greeting and good wishes at the outset of your career I expressed my hope that our personal friendship and association might furnish a bond of mutual esteem, which would be reflected in the nature of the relations subsisting between the Hyderabad State and the Imperial Government. I also ventured to urge upon Your Highness who was then assuming the reins of Government the observance of two important principles. I advised Your Highness to select wise and trustworthy counsellors and having selected, to trust them, and I sought to impress on Your Highness the importance of evincing personal interest in the administration of this great State.

I need say little of the relations between the British Government and the Hyderabad State. For more than a century now their friendship has been uncloaded, unruffled by any breath of ill-feeling or distrust. "As things have been, they remain," is a saying not of universal application, but we need have no fear that between these two old friends there will be any change unless perhaps it be in the direction of more complete understanding, intimacy, and identity of interest.

His Imperial Majesty, to mark his regard for the historic house of Hyderabad, conferred on Your Highness at the Coronation Durbar the high honour of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and recently made you an Honoray Colonel in the British Army. These are the outward signs of the good will towards Your Highness of the King-Emperor and of us his servants.

PERSONAL INTEREST AND TRUSTWORTHY OFFICERS.

To turn to Your Highness's relations to your own State and your 13 million subjects, it is a souce of immense gratification to me to learn that you have consistently acted on the two principles which I ventured to recommend to Your Highness's consideration in 1911. For, I am assured that you have had the sagacity to select trustworthy officers for high appointments under Your Government and that you extend to them your confidence and give due weight to their advice. It is a matter of common knowledge, too, that Your Highness takes keen personal interest in the administration of your own country to say nothing of your interest in and generosity towards those afflicted by calamities elsewhere. I allude to your liberal donations to the relief funds in aid of the sufferers in the Turkish War and in the Palitana floods and to Lady Hardinge's Hospital and Training School for Women at Delhi, and I would say in passing that, if there is one object almost above all others in India worthy of support, it is the extension to Indian women of medical aid for the alleviation of their sufferings and the dimunition of the frightful infant mortality caused by ignorance, neglect, and unscientific, unhygienic treatment.

GIGANTIC SURPLUS IN REVENUE

With regard to the affairs of Hyderabad, I learn with satisfaction of an immense and rapid advance in every direction and I am sure I am right in attributing no small part of this to Your Highness's personal concern in them, to your rapid disposal of business, and to your loyal support of your officials. I hear that the gigantic surplus in the yearly revenue of the State is being or is shortly to be wisely expended in works of great utility which must result in the improvement, material and moral, in the conditions of life of your many subjects. Colonel Pinhey tells me of a contemplated expenditure of 2½ crores of rupees on the extension of your Railway system which will give your people access to a new port and provide new markets for their produce, of the vast Drainage and Water Supply Scheme in connection with the Musi Dam, of reforms in the Police and Educational Departments, of the extension of the Co-operative Credit System, one of the greatest boons that could be conferred on the indebted cultivator, of the institution of a trained Civil Service, of generous measures of Famine Relief, and of the improved administration and control of the three great Paigh Estates, which had, for long been ruined by neglect and mismanagement, and last, but not least, the two splendid regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, which I had the pleasure of seeing 2 years ago an hope to see again to-morrow are evidence of the continued support that Hyderabad is giving to this important movement.

LORD CURZON'S HOPE.

I trust that your new Ministeer, the third Salar Jung, will maintain the high traditions of his family and that he will prove as strong a support and assistance to Your Highness as his grandfather, the famour Sir Salar Jung, was to his Chief and Master. Lord Curzon, when he visited Hyderabad 11 years ago, expressed the hope that the Sahibzada would prove a worthy successor to his father His Highness the late Nizam. The last two years have shown that Your Highness is fully capable of giving complete fulfilment to Lord Curzon's hope and it is the chief wish of myself and your many friends that the bright promise of your early months of power may blossom into many years of properous and beneficent rule.

We have not forgotton the great pleaure that we received from Your Highness's visit to us at Simla a year ago and I must now thank Your Highness most warmly for the friendly and courteous terms in which you have welcomed Lady Hardinge and myself to your great and interesting capital, for your words of sympathy with reference to the merciful protection vouchsafed to me by Providence at Delhi last December, and particularly, for the warm greeting and generous hospitality which you have extended to us. I need not decribe the pleasure and interest we are deriving from our visit and from the opportunity we are enjoying of renewing and enlarging our personal friendship with Your Highness.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses and drink to the health and happiness of the Ruler of Hyderabad our host, High Highness the Nizam Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur.

PROHIBITION OF SALE OF CRACKERS.

Who is Responsible.?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Viceroy, en-route to Hyderabad Deccan, was to pass on the G. I. P. Railway through Sholapur district on the 28th, and this was published in the newspaper of Sholapur as a valid reason for prohibiting the sale of crackers in the district. The first principal day of the Dewali holidays was the 28th and the prohibition of crackers must have naturally led to inquiries and reasons as to the cause of it amongst the vast population. Need it be said that every precaution be taken for protecting the life of the Viceroy, but in the utmost zeal for protection stupid acts like the one noted above are likely to have the effect of creating discontent and to lead to inquisitiveness which is not desirable. The orders prohibiting sale of crackers even at a distance of 20, 30 or 50 miles from the G. I. P. Railway line shows, at any rate, an utter want of common-sense on the part of the person responsible for the same. With the highest stretch of imagination I could not conceive the rationale of this order and I trouble you with this communication in the hope that you will perhaps be able to enlighten the public on this question.

Yours, etc.
COMMON-SENSE.

Barsi, October 29.

NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

JUSTICE MUKERJEE INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University had an interview for a couple of hours with His Excellency Lord Carmichael on Tuesday. It is stated that the interview was in connection with the new educational policy to be shortly given effect to.

WELSH MINE RELIEF FUND.

AUSTRALIAN GRANT, £2,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 29.

The Government has given two thousand sterling to the Welsh Mine Relief Fund.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

(XXII)

EVIDENCE OF MR. MARSHALL REID.

CASH BALANCES AND RUPEE LOANS.

(Specially Written for the "Chronicle.")

We might now refer to the evidence of typical witnesses from among the Anglo-Indian mercantile community of each Presidency. That of Mr. Marshall Reid for Bombay is in no way striking or suggestive. He is one of those who think it a good thing if "the trade" is helped from Government balances during the busy season. It is curious how when these mercantile witnesses speak of "the trade" they have in mind the foreign trade of India only, that is to say, the trade between the United Kingdom, chiefly, in imports and exports. Nobody has urged help to the colossal inland trade with Government Cash Balances during the busy season. Can it be that the inland trade as is now carried on stands in no need? Or is it that the indigenous shroffs, large and small, are able to carry it on without invoking temporary "bakshis" for nothing or at a low rate of interest from the State. What are these Cash Balances? Are they not made up of collections of the revenue from all India? Who may be the largest contributors? Do the Anglo-Indian mercantile community contribute the largest portion? Or is it the mass of the people? It may be reasonably asked whether the Government should listen at all to the cry of a minority who contribute the least to the taxes but who are eager to promote their own interests by having a dip in balances which do not belong to them. We do not know whether this statement of fact has ever struck any member of the Commission. At any rate we have failed to discover that a single member has, directly or indirectly, put a question on this point to any witnesses,—not even the Indian member who has been so eager to trip up witnesses in regard to views they may have expressed in reference to the hackneyed Gold Standard, Gold Currency, loans on interest, State banks and so forth. On the other hand it shows how grudgingly has the Government invited competent Indians to appear as witnesses. When we say competent we mean such practical men of business as have closely followed for years the many State financial transactions which are annually carried on. Practically, the examination or investigation now conducted at the India Office is purely one-sided. The teeming millions are wide apart and absolutely negligible and unrepresented. A handful of foreign exploiters alone are considered as if their interests alone were concerned.

MR. REID'S VIEWS.

But to proceed. Mr. Reid was of opinion that there is always monetary stringency in India. It "cannot be avoided" even "apart from the operations of the Government." Push this statement to its logical conclusion. If it be that stringency is chronic in this country is it right to rely now and again on Government partially to ease it, and that at the cost of the general taxpayer? Common sense would dictate that in a country where a particular class of traders constantly felt monetary stringency they would devise means of so increasing facilities for monetary accommodation as to relieve such stringency. But India is anomalous in this respect as it is in many other respects. And so here is this economic anomaly of a handful of foreign traders, never helping themselves, but crying aloud for help from the State to which they contribute only a fraction!

As to the proposed State Bank, Mr. Reid was in its favour. To do him justice we shall quote his reasons.

"In the first place the control of the finances would be in the commercial centres where the money is wanted and where large financial operations take place. They would control the balances and the reserves, and make them available as far as might be desirable to trade. No doubt they would guide the people as to the best form of Currency they ought to use, and if it were paper Currency they would take steps to popularise it."

This is Mr. Reid's opinion when the two representatives of all the Exchange banks gave quite a contrary opinion and when they were quite satisfied with the way in which the State was conducting its Currency operations and sales of Council Bills. It is to be presumed that the Commission would give just weight to the opinions of the banks' representatives, who spoke from their practical experience, in preference to an individual opinion of a firm transacting limited business and that commercial, not financial.

"RAILWAY FINANCIAL RAKES."

Mr. Reid was of opinion, at least as far as Bombay is concerned, that the excessive sales of Council Bills sold last year were in disregard of all exigencies of Exchange. Touching gold coinage and gold mint he expressed himself unfavourably. But as to railway development Mr. Reid declared himself to be a member of that valiant band of railway financial rakes who want without pause or breath railway extension hither and thither. The question was asked: "Do you agree that India can have hardly too much of railway development?" The bold answer was, of course, "Yes." He was for a railway programme of a definite character without reference to the Budget. As to the funds for such breathless railways he was of opinion that India could find any amount of capital, provided the loans were wholly raised in India. It was pointedly put to him: "How much money do you think you can get in India for those purposes?" "There is no end to the amount on which we could count." "Who are the people who will take such loans as are now issued?" "Very largely, to begin with, the Presidency banks, but increasingly up-country I consider." In fact to a further question Mr. Reid replied: "I believe, there is an enormous amount of money that will be available if it can be got at." Here some curious reflections are suggested. It has often been said and written that India cannot respond to any large loans, Insert notice of previous articles, unless Editor, has struck them out.

*The previous articles have appeared in our issues of September 23rd, 24th, 29th, 30th, October 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 28th and 30th.

if raised in India for railways or public works. There have been finance ministers and other official and non-official persons who have averred that large railway loans, say for 10 or 12 millions sterling, can only be raised in London. It was owing to a strong belief in that opinion that Lord Inchcape's Committee on railways advised, chiefly on the suggestion thrown out by Lord Rothschild, that it was expedient and advisable to borrow largely beyond the annual requirements for railways, whenever the Secretary of State found the London Money Market favourable. And that has been done. Then, again, there are other authorities who say that the hoarded wealth of India is great but it is doubtful, or even more than doubtful, if it could be dragged from its dark cells, to be invested on railways. Against that statement there are those who are sceptic about the "hoards" unless they be the hoards of a Maharaja of Gwalior or of Indore or of some of the erritorial magnets or zemindars like those of Darbhanga or Burdwan. Thus the problem is enveloped in uncertainties.

RUPEE LOANS.

On our part we have always been advocates for rupee loans on the ground that interest can be paid in rupees and that those rupees can always remain in India to further fructify with the people. At present the interest on all railway loans, amounting to 12 crores, is annually drained away never to return. To that extent India is impoverished of its capital. Capital begets capital, but when capital is withdrawn at the rate mentioned, India can hardly be in a position to increase its captal. Apart from this important economic fact, we are still of opinion that the Government of India should try the raising of a rupee loan for railways and other works at the rate of 10 to 12 crores per annum in India. Let the trial be carried on fully and fairly for three years at the very least. That will be a practical test to inform us whether India can take out money from its hoarded wealth and invest it in productive works. Let the rate be four per cent. If the Municipalities and other Trusts are able to raise every year a crore and more at four per cent., surely, it stands to reason that a State loan, the solvency of which cannot be gainsaid, could be raised. The only problem is whether India will find the money. The test is what we have suggested. If India can give 10 crores in a year at four per cent. the interest thereon will be forty lakhs. Those forty lakhs it is to be presumed will remain in the country. In other words the interest will be fresh capital—the very thing we seek for. So that under all circumstances we are in favour of the trial being made. At any rate Mr. Reid, we are glad to see, has been outspoken on this subject, though most sanguinely. But it is a relief to notice that at least one Anglo-Indian Mercantile Member is in favour of raising railway loans in India.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER.

ACCUSED CLAIMS TRIAL AS EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 30.

The Buckinnham-Stephens murder case came up again to-day before the Divisional First Class Magistrate, Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, for consideration of the first accused Swyny's claim to be dealt with as a European British Subject. Copies of records in support of the claim were filed. Among them were the following:—

True copy of the statement of the services of Sergeant P. Schofield enlisted for the late East India Company's European Infantry on the 27th January 1841; attested for the said service on the 29th January 1841 at the age of eighteen years; Private from the 27th January 1842 to the 16th November 1847; joined the First Madras Fusiliers 27th November 1841; granted distinguished mark 27th January 1846; appointed Lance Corporal 17th November 1847; promoted Corporal 21st October 1850; promoted Sergeant 27th August 1854, appointed Col. Sergt. 19th December 1854; resigned Colour and appointed Provost Sergt. 29th September 1857. Having completed 17 years' actual service and re-enlisted for 3 years 27th January 1858, appointed Sergt.-Major 28th September 1858; transferred to the effective Supernumeraries 27th June, but continued to do duty as Sergeant-Major of the 1st Madras Fusiliers from the 28th June to the 10th July 1859; appointed Sergt. Major 26th August 8159, and continued till 31st July 1863, proceeding to join the Nair Brigade as Sergt. from 11th July to 25th August 1859. Having completed 20 years' actual service, re-enlisted for 3 years 27th January 1860, the length of actual service on 31st July 1863, being 22 years 186 days.

The following is extracted from his attestation:—Born in the Parish of Feathard, in or near the town of Feathard, in the county of Tipperary. Age 18 years, by trade or calling labourer, size 5 feet 4¼ inches, complexion fair, eyes gray, hair light brown, distinction mark or scar, none. Service abroad 21 years and 353 days. Wounded and met with an injury while on duty with a working party on the 12th January 1853. Married at Bellary 21st January 1851, wife's name being Sarah. Verified and signed by Drury, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Nair Brigade. True copy signed by I. B. Skinner, Captain, Staff Officier, the Nair Brigade.

Extracts from the Brigade order by Colonel Faunce, dated Headquarters, Trivandrum, Wednesday 13th July 1859. The following extract from the Fort St. George Gazette of the 28th ultimo is published for general information:—Sergt.-Major Philip Schofield of the 1st Madras Fusiliers is transferred to the Effective Supernumeries as Sergt. and placed under the order of the Resident at Travancore for employment in the Nair Brigade.

By Colonel Faunce, dated Headquarters Trivandrum, Friday 26th August 1859, referring to Brigade orders of 13th July last, Sergt.-Major Philip Schofied having reported his arrival at Headquarters last evening is brought on the strength of the Brigade and will assume his duties as Sergt.-Major accordingly.

By Colonel W. T. Brevton, commanding, dated Headquarters Trivandrum Monday 12th August 1895, His Highness the Maharajah's Government having sanctioned the retirement from service of Quartermaster Sergt. P. Schofield, on a pension of Rs. 80 per mensem, he is transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 16th August 1895.

True extracts furnished to Mr. S. R. Swyny with reference to his application dated 22nd October 1913, signed Captain Staff Officer, Nair Brigade date 23rd October 1913.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

During the week ending 25th October, the total plague mortality stood at 1,841, against 2,590 cases. The following are provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency, 1,218; Madras, 92; Bengal, nil; Bihar, 17; United Provinces, 208; Punjab, 62; Burma, 18; Mysore, 127; Hyderabad, 63 and Rajputana, 40.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

RETURN OF THE BANDMANN COMPANY.

"AUTUMN MANOEUVRES."

A large audience greeted the Bandmann Opera Company last night at the Royal Opera House on their return to Bombay after a very long absence. The Company has undergone many changes since it last appeared in Bombay, but it still contains some old friends in Mr. Frith, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Granby, and Miss Frampton, while Mr. Gordon Stamford still directs the music. "Autumn Manœuvres," the piece presented last night is new to Bombay. It is a musical comedy, originally of the Viennese pattern. In the English version, however, the host of authors, lyricists and composers who were engaged to make it palatable to the English public, have succeeded in destroying any trace of Viennese origin, except, perhaps, the florid waltz song in the second act, and have made it what the English public can always be relied upon to support,—a piece, in which the story takes its chance in the intervals between a great deal of irresponsible fooling, and the music is not above the head of the meanest person. That is not to say that it does not, as played by the Bandmann Company, provide an agreeable evening's entertainment. Mr. Frith for one sees to that. Mr. Frith appears as an officer of the Territorials, hailing from a grocery store, who finds himself as a guest in a big country house, amidst an aristocratic house party and the officers of a crack cavalry regiment, who rag him unmercifully and ultimately get let down down very badly themselves. Alix Luttrell, the fair owner of Ambermere Hall, has sworn that Captain Falconer, of the 12th Hussars, whose family once owned the Hall and whom she herself jilted in former years, shall enter her house as a guest and dance with her. He has sworn that if he ever does the first, he will do the second, and it is during the Autumn Manœuvres that she uses Captain Withers of the Broadshire Territorials, and her knowledge of a meditated secret night attack, to play a practical joke on Falconer and bring him into the house to look for his junior officers who are enjoying themselves instead of responding to the bugle call.

The first act borders on dulness except during the brief period that Captain Withers is on the stage, and what might be a picturesque finale, with men sleeping round the camp fire, the last post sounding, and the Sergeant-Major sending them to sleep with a story is spoilt by the gloomy acting of the latter and his incoherence. In the second act, however, there is more of Withers and in the third act still more, while some attractive character duets, in the well-known musical comedy style, between Mr. Frith and Miss Ruby Vincent, as a very horsey young woman, help to brighten things up. Mr. Frith was delightfully funny throughout. His recitation of the Death of Desdemona, which Withers is persuaded to give for the benefit of the jeering guests, his reception of the half-serious overtures of the horsey young woman, and his interview with the irate General, to whom he explains how he spoilt the night attack in order to turn the tables on the Hussar officers who ragged him, provided him with full scope for his wonderful gifts as a comedian, and he made the fullest use of it.

Miss May Glenn, the "Prima Donna" of the Company, who appeared as Miss Luttrell had a rather ungrateful part, but the two solos sung by her, especially the waltz song, are well suited to her full and rich-toned soprano voice. Mr. McGrath, who plays Captain Falconer, also has some taking numbers to sing, and he always acts with quiet force and charm. Miss Violet Frampton, as June Pomeroy, the General's daughter, was very winning. The song in which she coaxes the General into letting off the offending officers is one of the best things in the piece and was very prettily rendered, though, curiously enough, it passed without any particular mark of appreciation on the part of the audience. Mr. Thomas Pauncefort, was notable as a junior subaltern, and other parts were played by Mr. Fred Creasey, Mr. Granby, Miss Amy Arnold and Miss Brocklebank. The ladies of the Company and some of the men, it may be mentioned, were often very indistinct, but, no doubt, they will soon accustom themselves to the accoustic peculiarites of the theatre.

"Autumn Manoeuvres" will be played again to-night.

RAILWAY BOARD.

FUTURE COMPOSITION AND DUTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

It is understand that no definite settlement will be made regarding the future composition and duties of the Railway Board until after Mr. Abrahams visit to India.

MEMOIR OF KING EDWARD.

AUTHORISED BIOGRAPHY BY LORD ROSEBERRY.

LORD KNOLLY TO ASSIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The "Daily Graphic" says there is reason to believe that in view of King George's dissatisfaction with the recent Memoirs of King Edward, Lord Knollys will be invited to supervise the preparation of an authorised biography. It is suggested that Lord Rosebery will be its author.

AIR DEFENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN PURCHASES THREE MORE AIRSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—It is reported in Berlin that Britain has ordered three more Perseval airships.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that Mr. Churchill is arranging for the expenditure at an early date of a million pounds sterling on air defence.

LAND CAMPAIGN AND DEER FORES T

FORMAL OFFER OF 200,000 ACRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Duke of Sutherland despatched to Mr. Lloyd George, last night, a formal offer of 200,000 acres of land in Sutherlandshire. (See 28th inst.)

U. S. TARIFF LAW.

PROVISION OF 5 PER CENT. REBATE DECLARED VOID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

It is understood that the Attorney-General has declared that the provision in the Tariff Law which grants five per cent. rebate on goods shipped in the American bottoms is void.

MEXICO AND THE STATES.

"ELIMINATION OF HUERTA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Bryan has formally asked all the European Governments to suspend the formulation of any policy regarding Mexico until the United States has defined its attitude. There is every indication that the United States will insist upon the elimination of Huerta from politics, and will be prepared to open negotiations with Constitutionalists, with a view to new elections.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

I. M. S. OFFICER TO CONDUCT ENQUIRY IN BEHAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

For some time past the Government of India have been contemplating an enquiry into the etiology and treatment of leprosy. It is understood that the services of Major Gwyther, I.M.S., lately Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, has been secured for this purpose. The Government of Bengal have already placed his services at the disposal of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and it has been settled that Major Gwyther will be attached to a leper asylum in Behar for his enquiry. He will work under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund.

INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The engagement is announced of the Hon. John Freeman-Mitford, fourth son of Lord Redesdale, and Anna, daughter of Herr Friedlaenderfull, the coal king of Germany, and heiress to five millions sterling. It is stated that the bridegroom will receive a partnership in the firm as his wedding gift.

A SUFFRAGETTE FINED £20.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

A suffragette was fined twenty pounds today for throwing pepper at Mr. Lloyd George outside a London chapel and injuring several policemen.

INDIAN GRASSES AND PAPER PULP.

A NEW FIELD FOR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

INTERESTING REPORT BY MR. RAITT.

The fifth volume of Part III of "The Indian Forest Records" contains the report on the investigation of the Savannah Grasses of Northern and Central India as material for production of paper-pulp by Mr. W. Raitt, F.C.S., cellulose expert attached to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. From this paper we take the following extracts:—

In approaching the study of the cellulose or pulp-making value of the waste grasses of Northern and Central India, *i.e.*, those having at present little or no economic value, it becomes at once apparent that the species are so numerous and the quantities available of many of them so enormous that it does not seem necessary, at present, to spend time in investigating those of secondary importance in respect of dominance and quantity except in the case of species which, though unimportant in themselves as sources of cellulose, may, by reason of their admixture with grasses of major importance, have a serious bearing upon the usefulness of the latter.

It will be clear that the matter of mixture must occupy a prominent position in this investigation and that one of the first things to be done is to prepare lists (A) of species of major importance because of the quantities available and their predominance in their respective areas, and (B) of those of minor importance as regards quantity but likely to be found associated or mixed with those of list (A). Such lists have been compiled for me, as under, by Mr. R. S. Hole, Forest Botanist, who has made a special study of these grasses and to whose unique knowledge of them I am indebted for such assistance throughout the whole of this investigation.

List A.—Grasses of Major Importance. (1) Saccharum spontaneum (loam form); (2) Saccharum arundinaceum; (3) Saccharum Munja; (4) Saccharum Narenga; (5) Anthistiria gigantea (sub-sp. arundinacea); (6) Anthistiria gigantea (sub-sp. villosa); (7) Imperata arundinacea; (8) Eragrotis cynosuroides; (9) Adundo Donax; (10 Phragmites Karka.

List B.—Grasses of Minor Importance (but found associated or mixed with those of List A). (11) Saccharum fuscum; (12) Andropogon squarrosus (equal to Vetiveria zizanioides); (14) Andropogon Nardus; (15) Andropogon contortus; (16) Erianthus Ravennae; (17) Aristida syanantha; (18) Triraphis madagascariensis.

Before proceeding to the details of the enquiry the following remarks on the cellulose features of grasses as a whole may be useful. For present purposes the term 'grasses' is taken to mean *Gramineae* which have culms of the annual of biennial type, (and excludes hose which have perennial culms like bamboo), and which possess a sufficiently strong and tough fibrous skeleton to be suitable for paper manufacture. Though usually, but not always, shorter in fibre than that produced from coniferous woods, grass cellulose has features of flexibility natural 'spin' or twist and felting power which wood-pulp lacks and is capable of producing paper only second to that of linen and cotton rag in quality. Paper-making experience of grasses, on anything beyond an experimental scale, has hitherto been confined to the cereal straws, the Esparto grasses of the Mediterranean coasts and the Baib (*Ischoemum anyustifolium*) of India. All these materials are reducible by comparatively simple treatment as they are not strongly lignified and their nodes, or knots, are small and easily resolved. But the grasses we are now concerned with are of a very different type. They are much larger and coarser,—Many of them having a distinctly cane-like appearance—, they are more strongly lignified and have large and hard nodes, so that any attempt hithorto made to utilise them by the methods in vogue for straw, Esparto or Baib, has invarialy resulted in disappointment.

The reasons which now indicate these Savannah Grasses as possible sources of supply are:—

(a) The demand for grass-pulp, in common with that for all grades of cellulose, is greater than the supply and but little more can be expected from the material now in use, and that only at a cost which is already almost prohibitive.

(b) Modern improvements in the recovery and re-use of chemicals used in digestion and the economy resulting therefrom.

(c) Improved methods of mechanically extracting unreduced material from the digested pulp.

(d) The revolutionary development in modern paper-making which is dividing the industry into the two branches of (1) pulp-making, (2) paper-making proper, the pulp-maker carrying on his operations in the districts producing raw material, thus eliminating, in situ, from the cost of production the freight and handling charges on the 60 per cent. of waste which the material contains, while the paper-maker transforms the pulp into paper at centres convenient for the sale and distribution of his product.

BAIB GRASS.

Baib, Bhabar or Sabai (*Ischaemum angustifolium*), has not been included in this enquiry for the reason that its paper-making qualities are already fully known, but its position as the leading paper fibre for over 20 years is such that this report would be incomplete without some reference to it. The discovery of its usefulness was a natural sequence to the introduction of Esparto into England, English paper-makers in India quickly recognising it as a material similar in appearance and quality and requiring like methods of treatment to the grass they had been accustomed to at Home. When carefully collected, free from weeds and foreign matter, it is one of the best and cleanest materials known for the production of the finest printing and medium quality writing papers. Flower culms are rarely present in the crop which is usually collected before they appear, but their absence does not affect its cellulose yield to the same extent as shown in the coarse grasses in Table I, for the reason that the proportion their weight bears to the whole plant is comparatively small. Thus, a sample collected before they appeared gave analytical and digestive yields of Cellulose amounting to 47.86 and 41.10 per cent. respectively, while the results from a sample containing flower culms were 49.31 and 42.42. With the coarse Savannah grasses under review the presence of flower culms is much more important not only from their higher yield of cellulose, but because of the large proportion by weight they bear to the whole crop (see Table 1). Baib is singularly homogeneous in quality throughout the whole plant—that is, no portions of the leaf or flower culm differ materially in composition from other portions and even the nodes do not offer any serious resistance to the action of the digestion liquors. It is, consequently, easily reduced to a clean and regular pulp by the comparatively simple treatment of digestion in from 4 to 6 hours with 15 to 16 per cent. of Caustic Soda at a temperature of 145deg C. The paper made from it is scarcely distinguishable from that of Esparto but the yield is from 7 to 10 per cent. less ,being 40 to 42 per cent. unbleached and 37 to 39 per cent. in the bleached state. It has for over 20 years been the favourite and leading staple of Indian paper-makers. During late years, however, complaints have been frequent of serious deterioration in quality and falling off in quantity collected per acre or mile, and these I can fully confirm from inspections recently made of crops from districts with which I was familiar ten years ago. Perpetual cropping of one species is equivalent to a system of protection for other species associated with it. These increase and encroach upon the desirable species, crowding it out and weakening it. Most of it is cut before it has shed its seed so the process of unnatural selection is hastened by the non-replacement of worn-out tussocks by the ful number of seedlings which would appear if it were left uncropped. The increase of weed growth makes it more difficult to obtain the Baib pure, and the collections now made are frequently much contaminated by foreign matter. It is, in short, suffering from the effects of over-cropping and the experience thus obtained should be borne in mind when the time comes to deal on a large scale with the grasses we are now reporting on. Their crops will represent a very much larger weight per acre removed annually than is the case with Baib, so it is likely that the evils of over-cropping, if persisted in, will be greater. It will be advisable, therefore, that factories should obtain control of areas considerably in excess of their annual requirements so as to permit of portions being occasionally allowed to rest uncropped for one or two years.

BAMBOO PULP.

It is likely that pulp made from bamboo will shortly become a staple article for the production of paper in India, a use to which it is admirably suited for probably 50 per cent. of the entire trade. For the better classes of writing and ledger paper, bamboo pulp is not so useful as it is lacking in the strength and firmness which is, therefore, a wide opening for a strong long-fibred pulp having some of the qualities which at present can only be obtained by the use of expensive linen and cotton rag, and there is good reason to believe that such a want can ne supplied by several of the coarse Savannah grasses common to much of the waste and thinly forested areas of this country.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Out of the 18 species in the two lists, the following have been found of doubtful value owing to inferior quality or unsuitable because they do not reduce to clean pulps under the standard conditions found applicable to the majority of the List A—Grasses, and they are therefore objectionable as mixtures:—No. 7. Imperata arundinacea, and 8. Eragrostis cynosuriodes—Inferior in quality and difficult to bleach. 15. Andropogon contortus, 17. Aristida cyanantha, and 18. Triraphis madagascariensis,—Unreducible, except at higher temperatures than are applicable to the majority of List A—Grasses. As the eight approved members of List A are so widely distributed over the country and are found in quantities more than sufficient for the demand, it does not seem necessary to further consider the inferior ones, Nos. 7 and 8. As mixtures with the others they would not interfere with their use, their only effect being so somewhat reduce strength and bleaching capacity of the pulp, and their effect would not be detrimental provided their percentage in the mixture does not exceed 10. Nos. 15, 17 and 18 must be considered differently since they are unreducible at the temperatures found applicable to the eight superior species of List A. The probabilities of their mixture with these are dealt with by Mr. Hole and it appears that their inclusion can easily be avoided.

The eight superior members of List A placed in order according to quality of pulp, on an average of all the qualities a good paper-making fibre should possess, strength, bleaching capacity, felting power and freedom from marked irregularities in the ultimate fibres, stand as follows. Those considered equal are bracketted together:—

Anthistiria gigantea sub-sp. *arundinacea.*
" " " " vilosa.
Phragmites Karka
Saccharum Munja
" *arundinaceum*
" *Narenga*
" *spontaneum*
Arundo Donax.

They must all be regarded as first class, possessing the features desirable for the manufacture of high grade writing papers or for admixture with second class pulps like bamboo in order to gain firmness and strength.

These eight species are found over a wide area extending from Sindh on the one hand to Burma on the other and, therefore, under correspondingly, wide divergencies of manufacturing facilities, labour and freight costs. As a general rule grass districts connote inland, upland and comparatively dry country, with long railway leads to seaports, coalfields and paper-mills, and an absence of the cheap water transport frequently found associated with bamboo. An exception to this will probably be found in the extensive grass covered Savannahs on the banks of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The cost of cutting and collecting will also be more than for bamboo as the greater size and weight of the individual culms of this material permits a larger quantity of it to be collected per coolie per day so that generally, and especially in the absence of water transport, the cost of grass-pulp must exceed that of bamboo-pulp. This, however, will be compensated for by its better market value.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

As the local cost and manufacturing facilities will vary with each district and as there are as yet no complete data on these points from any district, no full cost estimates having any claim to be authentic and reliable can be put forward, but approximate estimates are given based partly on what has been disclosed by this investigation and on what experience in other branches of pulp manufacture has to teach us, plus the unknown and uncertain items based on figures which can be corrected when the actual costs have been ascertained for each district.

The costs per ton of unbleached pulp at the factory on the data assumed work but as follows:—(For comparison Baib worked out on the same basis is included though it is doubtful if it can be anywhere collected at Rs. 15 per ton).

Saccharum spontaneum, Rs. 111-8; Saccharum arundinaceum, Rs. 104-9; Saccharum Munja, Rs. 100-8; Saccharum Narenga, Rs. 106-2; Anthistiria gigantea *sub-sp.* arundinacea, Rs. 102; Anthistiria gigantea *sub-sp.* villosa, Rs. 105-8; Arundo Donax, Rs. 119-16; Phragmites Karka, Rs. 109-10; and Ischaemum angustifolium (*Baib*). Rs. 101.

The order in which I would place them as regards commercial value, *i.e.*, taking the manufacturing cost into consideration with quality (see para. 31) is as under:—

Anthistiria gigantea *sub-sp.* arundinacea; Anthistiria gigantea *sub-sp.* villosa; Saccharum Munja; Ischaemum angustifolium (*Baib*); Phragmites Karka; Saccharum arundinaceum; Saccharum Narenga; Saccharum spontaneum; and Arundo Donax.

Unbleached Baib pulp cannot be produced in our local paper-mills, with their long railway lead on raw material, for less than Rs. 155 and in some instances Rs. 170 per ton. The former figure may, therefore, be regarded as their minimum market value, and it is less than the delivered cost of the European chemical wood-pulp now being imported to make up the shortage of Baib. There is, therefore, a margin on the above estimated costs of from Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 available for manufacturer's profit and payment of freight to consumer.

The scope of this enquiry has differed from that of the previous one on Bamboo (Indian Forest Records, Part III, Vol. III) in that it covers a group of species of which only one or two have ever been previously experimented with for paper-making. The others have never even been suggested as likely or suitable. Its chief effect is, therefore, to give a prospective economic value to large tracts of land hitherto considered unproductive, and to add to the paper and pulp-making resources of the country a supply of raw material which, on the most conservative estimate, cannot be less than several million tons annually.

"PROSPECTS OF PEACE."

LORD LOREBURN AND "NORMAN ANGELLISM."

The first number of "War and Peace"—a three penny "Norman Angell" monthly—has just appeared. "War and Peace," it is explained, is published to meet a definite demand for a fuller and saner discussion of vital international questions. The first number contains, among other matter, articles by Lord Loreburn and Norman Angell, a poem by Alfred Noyes, and a cartoon by H. M. Bateman.

Lord Loreburn writes upon "Prospects of Peace." Admitting that during the last twelve-months there has been good deal to discourage the friends of Peace, and that the Concert of Europe has been proved to be a less potent influence than had been supposed in preventing hostilities between smaller Powers, his conviction nevertheless is that the cause will make great strides in the near future.

"The world is governed by ideas in the long run, though they filter slowly," he says. "The more educated the community the more rapidly they make their way. Our own people are gradually becoming educated. When the process of training has become more complete, and more attention is paid to the formation of character than to mere mental attainments, they will estimate the folly which plunged us into most of our wars in past history. . . . Sometimes, of course, there is nothing for it but to fight, especially when dealing with uncivilised races. But it is comparatively rare. The idea which will gain ground is, that war is of itself an unspeakable calamity, only to be tolerated when no other honourable way is avilable, and that even when it ends in victory the only result is misery and national hatred, and a general impoverishment of those who were too poor before. Heroic qualities are constantly displayed on the battlefield, but they are not created by it. They exist in every fine race, and their proper sphere is in the triumphs of peace, the rescue from the burning mine, the saving of life at sea, the fearless devotion of the doctor in a plague-stricken city.

"When these truths are realised by people in general, they will not think of battles as a school for the elevation of the race, but as things which nothing can justify, except a stern sense of duty. They will be all the better soldiers that they have come to see how little glory there is in butchering their fellow men because their diplomatists have bungled. You will find plenty of lip service to these views. The mischief is that public opinion allows itself to be deluded by statesmen who have lost their heads, or are afraid to face unpopularity for the moment. Such phrases as 'national honour' or 'there are evils worse than war' have a real foundation, but they are too often used by men who have not the smallest intention of facing the bullets themselves, and with no sense of the responsibility they incur in exciting the passion of others.

"The greatest hope of all is that the bonds of commerce may increase and multiply between all nations. It is not cynicism, but only common sense to say that self-interest is a more powerful factor in keeping the peace than any compunctions of humanity or even of religion. Appeals to a common Christianity or to pity fall on deaf ears. During our last war many of the Anglican and Non-conformist divines preached in favour of it. It is true that there were others who did not forget their duty. In time, and with patience, the network of trade will make it increasingly difficult for Governments to break with each other. And in time higher views also will gain their just influence."

A BARBAROUS CUSTOM.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF CUSTOM OF RIT AMONGST HILL TRIBES.

Lala Juhri Mull (Simla) writes to the "Bengalee":—

At the time of the regular marriage the parents of the girls make thorough enquiry about the character and education of the bridegroom and the respectability of the family to which he belongs before accepting him as their daughter's husband, on whom their worldly prosperity depends. All the ceremonies of the marriage are performed quite in accordance with the rules laid down in our "Shasthras" for the purpose, and the act is considered to be as sacred as it is charitable, because the parents of the girls give a suitable dowry in the shape of utensils, beddings, etc. According to our religion marrying a girl and giving her presents and gifts are considered to be most generous.

2 The most baneful custom amongst us in this District is *Rit*. It is a temporary (second, third, or fourth as the case may be) marriage without any formal ceremony, and is dissolved by the woman voluntarily taking a new husband, who pays the former husband, the money originally he had to incur on marrying her. *Rit* is not a marriage at all. The marriage tie being loose at best, if the woman goes off with another man, the new husband is required to reimburse the former husband and is thus freed to live with her.

3. When the girl reaches the age of puberty she is allowed to use her own discretion as to whether she would like to live with her first husband to whom she was married by her parents, or would prefer to take a new one. Sometimes it so happens that a woman having children is instigated by unscrupulous and ill-advised men to take a new husband by giving up her present husband and children, and the poor husband has no alternative but to agree to take her *rit*. It is not uncommon that if the present husband becomes somewhat strict his wife has no hesitation of replacing him by a new one. How disgraceful does it look that a certain lady who is a wife of a gentleman to-day walks about as a wife of some one else to-morrow in the presence of her first husband.

4. Further if the woman wants to take a new husband the presents are again harrassed to settle her *rit* with her first husband. All the articles given by the parents as dowry are left in the house of the husband and the purpose for which they are given is also defeated.

5. Besides the above-mentioned social evil, we notice that the characters of the hill woman are getting worse day by day. They are addicted to debauchery from the very early age emboldened by the prevailing custom of *rit* by which they can take by turn as many husbands as they like to suit their convenience. According to the opinion of professional men this custo m is responsible for most of the hill women becoming barren and if this custom is allowed to continue the result will be a total extinction of the hill tribes in the long run, say, after a century or so.

6. In all reformed and refined societies monogamy is the rule. In the Hindu "Shasthras" a man may take more wives than one, but it is enjoined on women to take one husband only and to live singly even in the death of her husband. In our religion it is also strictly prohibited to bring a *rit* woman, and a son by a *rit* woman, is not entitled to perform any of "sradh" ceremonies of his deceased parents.

7. In the circumstances stated above the aim and object of every right thinking man amongst us should be to do away with this social evil and to devise such steps as to bring about a complete reformation of our society. With this object this paper has been written, and it is hoped that every one of us should exert his influence towards the attainment of the object in view. We should not allow our girls to use their discretion in the matter of their taking more husbands than one so long as he lives, unless and until it is found to her relatives that her husband is altogether unfit for being her partner in life, and the male members of our society should never be so lax in their moral principles as to accept the wife of another man by taking advantage of this custom of 'rit.' It entirely rests on the resolution of the inan to do away with this custom because if no male is willing to take a married woman as his wife the married woman should have no recourse to changing husbands.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR INDIANS IN GERMANY.

Dr. D. D. Gune, Ph. D., a former student of the Poona Furgusson College, who has, after three years' stay at Leipzig, just come back, says in the Fergusson College Magazine that Germany affords exceptional facilities to Indian students. Dr. Gune briefly sums up the advantages thus:—(1) You get as good a scientific education here as—if not better than—in any other advanced European country. (2) Education is comparatively cheaper here than in other countries. (3) You have better chance of acquiring practical knowledge in Germany, than in any other country. There are at least no prejudices and misunderstandings; because there have been very few Indian students here, and those few have, in my opinion, created a good impression on German educationists and scientists. (4) There are not racial or any other reasons that would prevent Indians being employed for practice in factories. (5) Living is cheaper here than in England and also I believe, France.

Two handsome-looking craft which attracted some attention as they approached Colombo Harbour, says the "Times of Ceylon," were the Dutch destroyers Lynx and Hermelyn on their way to the Netherlands Indies to strengthen Queen Wilhelmina's Fleet on that Station. They are both new vessels and were constructed specially for service in the Indies. Having a displacement of 480 tons, with an indicated horse-power of 7,500, the vessels are capable of a maximum speed of 30 knots. Each vessel is armed with four 12-pounders and 4 m. guns, while they each carry two torpedo tubes, and are fitted with powerful wireless installations.

CONSOLIDATION OF LABOUR.

GRADUAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

"Consolidation" is the password of Trade Unionists at the present time, and the announcement that the employers are launching a fifty-million-pound scheme against them will have the effect of driving union into union until a series of federations has to be dealt with, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

This process has already begun, and the latest move on the part of the employers is going to hasten it. Roughly speaking, there are about 1,600 separate trade unions in the country; some include a score or so of minor associations, such as the miners, the textile trades, the steel smelters, and the iron-founders.

All idea trades are beginning to find out that unity is strength, and are sinking all differnecos of opinion in order to become the corporate body of the trade.

Perhaps the best point of view of what is happening in the labcur world can be given in the words of Mr. Appleton, who is the secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

"In this country," he said, "we are feeling the influence of the Continental movement, especially that of Germany. In that country they have reduced the number of trade unions to about three hundred. Allowing for the inherent individualism in Great Britian among the working class, the utmost reduction—the absolute minimum—I can foresee in the next ten years is five hundred trade unions.

"Undoubtedly there is a tightening of the whole movement, and employers, instead of having to deal with small unions, will have to face powerful federations and responsible officials. I could give many instances of the amalgamation of trades and industries which have resulted in better conditions, not only to themselves, but to other bodies. Everybody at the present moment is recognising the need for greater centralisation, for more orderly administration, for better financial reserves, and consequent economy. In Germany they have done this thing much better. They are training their trade union officials in special schools, and they are better able to deal with any situation when it arises.

"The tendency to amalgamate will secure greater industrial peace, for the employers will not be dealing with small sections of a trade, but with a big and united body which has the close support of other large federations.

"Personally I think that employers prefer to deal with a federation rather than a section of it. Petty jealousy between unoi and union is eliminated, and possible friction is greatly minimised."

Mr. Appleton thought the £50,000,000 scheme of the employers would not succeed, because it was economically stupid, and would drain so much from fluid capital. Such an amount could better be spent on improving machinery now in use, in raising wages, and in bettering the relationship between labour and capital generally.

LIMITATIONS OF PARENTHOOD.

SIR J. BARR AND THE UNFIT.

Sir James Barr, addressing the Sheffield University Sociological Society on Oct. 7, on Eugenics, said that, if they only stopped the reproduction of the unfit, the fit would then be able to look after themselves and the selective evolution of the race would go on rapidly, says "The Times."

It was not now, he said, a question of the survival of the fittest. The industrious, independent, hard-working man, who was taxed to support the loafer, wastrel pauper, criminal, and the progeny of the degenerate, did not live to eke out an existence with an old-age pension. It was the miserable degenerate who, assisted by charity from the cradle to the grave, often survived the longest. The degenerates not only survived, but were more prolific than the intellectuals. They had recently placed on the Statute-book a Feeble-minded Act for the feeble-minded which seemed to be about the highest flight in the eugenic movement which the House of Commons was capable of taking. It would deal with the idiot, the imbecile, and the lowest type of the feeble-minded all of whom were too degenerate to prolific, but it would leave untouched the higher types of the feeble-minded whose animal passions were strongly developed. In his opinion, the mind was the measure of the man, but whenever they preached the doctrine of *mens sana in corpore sano* they constantly had the Apostle Paul and Robert Louis Stevenson and others thrown at their heads. Personally, he did not believe that the man who fought with beasts at Ephesus was half so decrepit as some religious friends tried to make out. All his doings and writings showed marked physical as well as intellectual capacity, and, at any rate, he had the good sense not to leave any little Pauls behind him. Stevenson was a beautiful writer, but much of his writings would not bear analysis according to the hard rules of facts, and, if he had not been phthisical, he would have written better and much more sanely. It was entirely a question for society to determine what were to be the limitations of parenthood. It was not advisable to compel a person to become a parent, but it was assuredly advisable to determine who was not to become a parent The healthy, industrious man with family cares got no sympathy from the Exeter Hall type of Christian, who was imbued with sickly sentimentality, who had no faith in robust manhood, and whose sympathies only went out to the lost sheep—the undesirable alien or the criminal. Those who produced the physically and mentally unfit committed a crime against society. The public, Sir James Barr urged, must be educated and enlightened.

The paper was somewhat severely criticised by the speakers who followed.

PLAN TO DEPOSE THE MAD KING OTTO.

PRINCE LUDWIG TO ASSUME BAVARIAN CROWN.

For the second time within twelve months a proposal is on foot to change the Bavarian Constitution in order to enable Prince Regent Ludwig to assume the Royal Crown and to permit the deposition of the mad King Otto, who, though lately troubled with boils, appears likely to live long in his palace-asylum, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News."

When the change was last proposed shortly after Prince Ludwig had succeeded his father in the regency, the Centre Party, for political reasons, opposed it. Now it is said they not only do not oppose but even suggest that Prince Ludwig should assume the crown by proclamation without submitting the matter to the Bavarian Parliament.

Prince Ludwig had originally refused to consider the matter, chiefly, no doubt, because he was uncertain whether the proposal would get a Parliamentary majority. Now the Liberals appear likely to oppose the scheme, just as the Catholic Centre did formerly, and the opinion is expressed that it would be undignified for the Regent to accept the crown so obviously by the grace of the Centre.

Prince Ludwig's succession, as was explained in "The Daily News" at the time, is handicapped by such considerations as caused his father repeatedly to refuse the the crown. The intense loyalty of the Bavarians to the mad King no longer blinds them to the disadvantages of the present situation, and Prince Ludwig is not tied, as his father was, by the necessity for considering the important financial heritage of Prince Karl. Prince Ludwig is described, in view of his modesty and affability, as the "bourgeois on the throne."

THE HYDERABAD INCIDENT.

Vakil's Strange Experiences.

Babu Nanda Gopal Banerjee, a vakil of the Calcutta High Court, related the following incident to a representative of the "Bengalee" by way of protest against the humiliating police attention and surveillance to which Bengalee tourists are being subjected in Southern India, as reported the other day in our telegrams.

Nanda Gopal Babu, an inhabitant of Chooghly, residing in Calcutta left for Waltair, on the Madras line of the B. N. Railway shortly before the *Puja* with a pleader of the Hooghly Bar as companion. As the East Coast line was breached and through communication with Calcutta was cut off during the week ending Sunday last, Nanda Gopal Babu, as arranged by the B. N. Railway took a circuitous route *via* Secuderabad and Manmud Junction. He left Waltair on Wednesday last week and reached Secundrabad on Friday where a Mahomedan gentleman undertook to show him round Hyderabad, the Nizam's capital, only six miles from Secunderabad. The invitation was too tempting to be resisted. Hardly had he reached Hyderabad station when he was accosted by a Bengalee gentleman who made searching enquiries of his whereabouts and gave Nanda Gopal Babu to understand that he was a C. I. D. officer. Nanda Gopal Babu told the officer that he intended to visit Hyderabad on which the officer informed the vakil, that in that case he would be taken under police escort to the Chief of the Hyderabad Police, and if he sanctioned the visit the vakil would be taken round the city escorted by the police. The police attention to be bestowed on the vakil was not at all flatting and Nanda Gopal Babu intimated to the C. I. D. officer that he made up his mind to forego the trip. The police officer was very much rejoiced and gave and Nanda Gopal Babu to understand that the decision was really commendable as it was profitable to all parties concerned. Nunda Gopal Babu next left the station on foot and made for a grocer's shop to purchase a few articles when he was stopped and questioned by the city Police who told the vakil that if he meant to stay in the town he would have to go to the chief of the Police. The gendarmerie also gave him to understand that he would not be allowed to stand where he was standing as the Nizam was shortly expected to ride past the place at the head of the troops by way of rehearsal in connection with his Excellency the Viceroy's expected visit to Hyderabad. The vakil came back to the station where he was met and accosted by a number of police officers who made his life intolerable with a lot of questions and saw him and his companion off in an intermediate carriage to Secundrabad. To the surprise of the vakil, the door of the compartment was locked from outside with the idea of segregating them from other Bengalee passengers who had not formed the idea of visiting Hyderabad and were staying at Secundrabad.

The vakil's troubles were certainly not over. At every big station a police officer looked into the compartment and asked 'Okil Babu kone hai.' The enquiry was so insulting that Nanda Gopal Babu refused to answer questions. He caught the B. N. Railway Bombay mail at Manmud Junction and reached Hooghly station on Sunday and was met by his relations who told him that the local police had been very busy for the last two days in making enquiries about him at his residence. On reaching home the vakil found his family in a remarkable state of flutter, the idea being that he had been taken by the police on the way.

Our correspondent ascertained that a party of pleaders of the Howrah Bar were subjected to a similar police attention at Secundrabad though in a less degree, owing probably to their not visiting Hyderabad which the Viceroy would visit in a few days. The party on reaching Howrah on Sunday last was assured that they had all along been followed by a Madrasi detective.

DOCTRINE OF KARMA.

MATERLINCK'S PANEGYRIC ON RE-INCARNATION.

MR. W. ARCHER'S VIEWS.

Maurice Maeterlinck is a thinker from whom one differs with diffidence; but when, in the current "Fortnightly," he bursts into an impassioned panegyric of the doctrine of re-incarnation, one hesitates to say "Amen!" True, his panegyric is conditional: if the doctrine happened to be true, it would be all manner of delightful things: the only trouble is that he sees no reason for believing it. An approval so fatally qualified may seem hardly worth discussion. Theosophy may say to its new admirer:

It is all very fine your protesting your love,

But why do you kick me downstairs?

I am one of those, however, who like sound thinking even on the hypothetical plane; and were metempsychosis ever so true, its moral grandeur would still seem to me fallacious. M. Maeterlinck does not stand alone in proclaiming it; indeed it is a favourite dogma with believers in the ineffable wisdom of the East. That being so, the question is not wholly academic, but has its practical bearings.

This is what M. Maeterlinck says:

It is very regrettable that the arguments (on re-incarnation) of the theosophists and neo-spiritualists are not compelling, for there never was a more beautiful a juster, a purer, a more moral, fruitful and consoling, nor, to a certain point, a more probable creed than theirs. It alone, with its doctrine of successive expiations and purifications, accounts for all the physical and intellectual inequalities, all the social iniquities, all the hideous injustices of fate.

Beside this we may place Meredith Townsend's view (see "Asia and Europe," p 14):

Transmigration attracts the Asiatic because it solves the endless puzzle which the European has given up in despair, viz. the apparently unjust government of the world by a just God. He says "No, it is a just government. The bad man prospers because he is being rewarded here on earth in a temporary way for his good deeds in his last stage, while the good man who is unfortunate is being punished for the sins of a former existence. Both, when their record is perfectly clear, will be reabsorbed into the eternally happy All." There is not an atom of evidence for the doctrine, which, to be complete, should exist for ever the numbers of mankind; but it does, if accepted, explain the visible phenomena.

Does it? That is just the question.

CHAIN OF MEMORY.

In the first place, even M. Maeterlinck admits that the doctrine is practically meaningless if there is no chain of memory to link one life with another. What does re-incarnation matter to a man, he asks, "if he be unaware that he is still himself"? What indeed! It is futile to tell me that my punishment in this life fits my crime in another life of which I know nothing. It may be so, or it may not—I am utterly indifferent. Only I say that if you pretend, by this assertion, to vindicate Eternal Justice, you are adding insult to injury. The buffets of Fate, or Chance, or Providence I can make shift to bear; the more so as only the direst of them are quite without compensation. But if you assure me that I have earned my present calamities by something I did a hundred or a thousand years ago, when I was somebody else, my reply is that you make the scheme of things no less unjust and far more silly. Injustice one can grin and bear, but mock justice is maddening.

M. Maeterlinck, it is true cites what purports to be experimental evidence of soul, as it were, growing out of soul. The hypnotic researches of a certain Colonel de Rochas (for whose character M. Maeterlinck vouches) are said to reveal, underneath the personality of a living girl, that of a cantankerous old man who lived and died last century, and underneath that, again, the personality of a very reprehensible female who was born away back in the sixteen-hundreds. M. Maeterlinck gives a very summary account of these experiments; but the one he quotes is only a specimen of many, and he seems to find them in the mass, rather impressive. Be it noted, however, that the subject is always hypnotised, and has no normal memory of these bygone aviatars. Even at their face value, the experiments only show a latent memory of past states of being; and latent memory is practically no memory. It would be very interesting if we could suppose that at the end of aeons of experiences we should achieve illumination and recall them all. How fascinating to turn on at will, in the private picture-palace of a discarnate memory, the endless film of moving scenes from a million out'ived existence! But that is not what the wisdom of the East looks forward to. The goal it proposes to us is not a cinematograph-show in excelsis, but blank oblivion.

PROBLEM OF DIVINE JUSTICE.

Now let us look a little further, and consider whether, even if our various existences were strung on an unbroken thread of memory, the problem of divine justice would be solved by the doctrine of "karma." I utterly fail to see it. To my sense, it would stand exactly where it did, only that it would be indefinitely enlarged. Why should I be rewarded or punished here on earth, or in heaven above, or—anywhere else—for virtues which I acquired because I could not help it, or sins which I committed for exactly the same reason? "But you could help it!" cry the theologians (some of them, at any rate). "You are begging the question of freewill and necessity, and begging it in the heretical sense!" All right; let us admit that my will is free, and was free from the moment when "karma" got me in its clutches. Still, the difficulty is only moved a step back; for, even supposing I am free to choose, I certainly did not choose freely to have the burden of choice imposed on me. If, untold ages ago, Brahma had said to me, "Will you have nirvana just now, or wait till you get it, after being ground for sundry millenniums in the mill of karma?"—I should certainly have replied, "Let me have it now—good-night!" But the choice was not offered me—or if it was, the conditions were certainly not explained with sufficient candour. Therefore I must respectfully but firmly maintain that your Hindu, your Buddhist, your Wise Man of the East in general, is no nearer to a theodicy than we poor mortals of the West.

KELVIN MEMORIAL STATUE.

MR. BALFOUR'S APPRECIATION

After Mr. Birrell had unveiled the Kelvin memorial statue at Glasgow on October 7, the Corporation entertained a large and representative company at luncheon at the City Chambers, where Mr. Balfour delivered an appreciation of Lord Kelvin, says the "Westminster Gazette." He said Lord Kelvin's name was honoured and known wherever science was honoured and known. He was identified with Glasgow from his earliest years. It was surely a happy accident that one of the greatest masters of pure science that the world had ever known combined with these great gifts of pure science practical instincts, which brought home to ordinary man how intimately connected with modern civilisation the highest and most remote flights of abstract science were. Another great citizen of Glasgow, Watt, said, "The very existence of Britain as a nation seems to me to depend on her exertions in science and in arts." Lord Kelvin, in his own person, showed how close was the connexion between theory and practice. That he should be a professor of pure science in a capital of industry like Glasgow, which inevitably depended so much upon science and the intercommunication of one great community with another, that the professor of physics should have been the leading spirit in submarine telegraphy, that he should have done so much for navigation, that his invention of the compass should be in every ship belonging to every country throughout the world, was surely one of those felicitous coincidences which had never occurred before so far as he (Mr. Balfour) knew, and which were not likely ever to occur again.

REAL CHARACTER OF MATERIAL UNIVERSE.

Lord Kelvin impressed on his students that the business of the man of science was only remotely and distantly connected with the work of mankind, and, though its ultimate effect might be more and more to raise the material condition of mankind, the man who pursued that knowledge must pursue it for itself. Great as Kelvin was as an inventor, and even as a man of business, his real life was elsewhere. He was preoccupied incessantly with the two gravest problems which a man of science could have before his mind—namely, what had science to tell us of the history of this physical universe in which we lived—its beginning, so far as we could reach back, and its end, so far as we could prophesy; and, secondly, what had science got to say about the inner structure and the real character of that material universe in which our lot was cast, of which we had to make our reckoning, and which we had to understand as far as our limited faculties would enable us to comprehend it? On these questions he probably did more—he certainly did as much—as any man since Newton to help out the ideas of his contemporaries and to aid the researches of his successors. He was the greatest of a very great group of mathematical physicists, British and foreign, in a large measure Scottish, who, in the last fifty or sixty years of the nineteenth century, made a progress in that vast region of speculation which had paved the way for the scientific revolution in the middle of which they were at that moment.

THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

He had heard it said—and in a sense it was true—that Lord Kelvin was not in very close sympathy or agreement with some of those later-day speculations to which his own labours, more than the labours of any other man, directly led up. Had that been so, few would have had reason to criticise. Lord Kelvin at the age of 83 was much younger than most of them there present. Advancing years never slaked his thirst for knowledge, and, if he had been engaged since the age of sixteen or seventeen in original work through all those years, and did not easily leave the groove which a long life had ploughed, nobody would have been found to blame or to criticise. (Cheers.) If they looked back on the experiments of Joule on the question of the conversation of energy, they would see that Lord Kelvin, when he grasped the whole sense of these new discoveries himself, threw new light upon them, and worked them out in results that had made his name immortal among discoverers. When he came across the investigations of Helmholtz into vortex rings he grasped them instantly, and turned them to account. He (Mr. Balfour) was anxious to say that because he believed that if it was a weakness in the great man whose memory they were celebrating it was a weakness which was intimately connected with all that was greatest and strongest in his intellectual characteristics, and he for one could not regret it. (Cheers.) Among the great men who had contributed to the growth of knowledge the name of Lord Kelvin would stand out supreme.

CHINESE MUNICIPAL CONDITIONS.

In discussing the progress of municipal work in China the Commercial Attache at Peking observes that, although electric-lighting plant has been installed in Tientsin and in Yunnanfu and there are many projects in various stages of advancement for the installation of similar plant and of tramways in other places, very few cities possess waterworks or drainage systems. The causes of this apparent neglect are stated to be connected with the difficulty of arranging satisfactory financial conditions, for, while British and other capitalists are quite prepared to co-operate, the municipal institutions are so inchoate that only rarely can proper security be granted. The Chinese argument is that, as foreign capital cannot be obtained except under conditions of foreign supervision, which leads to loss of independence, only Chinese funds may be employed. The result of employing such native capital with Chinese methods, however, is that the supply ceases, and the opinion is expressed that further experience will teach young China that a certain modified degree of foreign control is at present necessary for all her industrial undertakings. It is pointed out that the danger of the loss of independence lies not in the subjection to foreign supervision in specified industries, but in the failure to redeem obligations to foreign Governments, a failure that seems to be inevitable unless the natural resources of the country can be successfully exploited.

CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILISATION.

"ALLIED AND ALIEN FORCES."

SPEECHES AT CHURCH CONGRESS.

The most noteworthy event in connexion with the closing sessions of the Church Congress was the open meeting held on October 3, at which prominent representatives of the Anglican and Free Churches had been invited to speak upon "Christianity and the Civilisation of our Time as Allied and Alien Forces," says the Southampton correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." It was distinctly announced that this was a non-Congress meeting, but the facts that it was held under the auspices of the Congress, presided over by the President of the Congress, and arranged by Dr. Talbot himself, are not without significance. In effect it was really a gathering of the Congress. Extraordinary interest was taken in the meeting, and an immense audience crowded into the Coliseum, filling the large hall to overflowing.

The Bishop of Winchester, in a brief opening speech, offered his thanks to the Committee for leaving the afternoon unoccupied for his use for his guests, who would be speakers. No such meeting as that had ever been held before on the occasion of a visit of the Church Congress to a town, but the World Conference on Missions, held at Edinburgh, three years ago, had made such an impression upon him that he felt a responsibility was laid upon him to undertake something of the kind. He explained that the platform was not fully representative of the Church throughout the world, or of the Christian religion in England. They had not among the speakers, though they had on the platform, any representative of the Roman Catholic Church. That deficiency was not due to himself. His earnest desire was that some distinguished Roman Catholic speakers should have joined them, but that had not been found possible.

CHRISTIANITY v. CIVILISATION.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter delivered the first address, which, as usual, was characterised by brilliance of diction and scholarly eloquence. He pointed out that Christianity and civilisation had often been seen as alien forces in the world. If civilisation meant preparing for adequate citizenship, then civilisation could never be looked upon as a force hostile to the welfare of humanity, and in the long run these forces were intended by Providence to work hand in hand for the welfare of the races. The Bishop proceeded to allude to the spirit of general dissatisfaction and unrest all over the world in regard to labour, capital, economics, etc. There was also dissatisfaction in the heart of the people, who wanted to give to their brothers the best opportunities of life, to do something for those whose degrading physical surroundings were shameful to a Christian land, and who were cut off from the expansion of their souls in the higher realms of their nature, and whose spiritual aspirations had become starved and blunted because the overwhelming character of their lives destroyed their mental equilibrium. People were dissatisfied, too, with Christianity as they saw it to-day. Some people were dissatisfied with things they should not be dissatisfied with—the Bishop added, amid loud applause,—a great Christianising public opinion in the world to-day which was calling people to the bar. People were dissatisfied, not with the great truths of Christianity, but because the Christian forces were not being economically used. He looked upon the meeting, he said, as a great inaugural movement which would afford an opportunity of so federating the Christian forces as to promote the glory of Christ our Lord in the world.

WHY THE CHURCH EXISTS.

The Rev. Dr. Cairns, Professor of Theology in the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, commenced by expressing his deep sense of the courage, faith, and hope which lay behind such a meeting. The Church, he said, existed for the purpose of making it easy for people to believe in God, and civilisation existed for the same end. A great problem of civilisation was that when the relations between races and natives were wrong the whole face of God was darkened both for the Christian and the heathen. God was always hidden when civilisation went wrong, but when it went right. He was always open and glorious. The international militarism of to-day, he declared, was a negation of God. It was a testimony that men in their hearts were denying God. He did not deny that it was a duty of Christian people to defend themselves, but such a system as international militarism was not of God, and they could not live in a region of international hate and suspicion, and preserve their inward life untainted in the presence of God. The existence of slums was not due more to the rapacity and hard-heartedness of the rich than to the intemperance of the poor, and for the canker of the system the rich and middle-classes, as well as the poor, were to blame. Until civilisation was right there, and conditions were improved, then the Lord could not come to His own, and the Christian Church be what He meant her to be. All the problems before them, social, political, and moral, went to show that civilisation was meant to be a revelation of Almighty God.

The Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Principal of Hackney Theological College, declared that the kingship of God was the final goal of the race. Civilisation and Christianity were separate forces; each developed an organism of its own. The Church represented a social Christianity and was the trustee of the Kingdom of God. Human nature, at the basis of civilisation, was not alien to but alienated from Christianity. The Church he described as a supernatural society. The first work of the Church was to worship, but worship could not be severed from action upon man. The moral problem was the religious problem. The Church went to Society with a regeneration already in principle achieved. The Church triumphed as the races grew. The greatest thing philanthropy could do was to make itself necessary. The Church must moralise Society and face every new situation. Society would ultimately be driven from belief in itself. Civilisation had put the Church on its trial to-day, but civilisation was on its trial as well.

The Bishop of Oxford urged that civilisation when it reached a certain height had a habit of over-reaching itself. He quite admitted that anyone who looked on the world's history from the point of view of progress found a great deal not only to disappoint but to stagger. The great temptation of to-day was in noting the good and the evil in the great movements of the day, of adopting an attitude of sympathy or an attitude of aloofness which resulted in sympathy being weak and criticism powerless. He applied that to the women's movement and the Labour movement. He was quite sure there was a great deal that was evil in both movements, but he was also quite sure that they represented a movement for good. He believed that these two movements, in spite of their weaknesses and perils, were Divine movements, which could claim very hearty allegiance and co-operation. He left the Church was in peril of an attitude of only taking one side. They must look at the good and the evil in all movements.

The Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, Warden of the Bermondsey Settlement, gave the final address, elaborating the teaching of the New Testament and of the Apocalypse upon the relations between Christianity and civilisation. He believed that the creative force of such movements as the women's movement and the Labour movement was represented by the three watchwords of the French Revolution—liberty, equality, and fraternity.

AN AUTOMATIC SORTER.

ITS EASY WORKING.

A achine has been invented for the purpose of sorting the money orders, postal orders, and old age pension orders, which are sorted and audited by some 1,200 persons (1,000 of them women and girls) at the Money Order Department of the General Post Office Manor-gardens, Holloway, London. One machine will do the work of six girls.

The number of orders which pass through the department each year is 200,000,000. This enormous number can better be imagined when it is estimated that if stacked up they would rise to a height of 600ft., or more than half as high again as St. Paul's. At present these have to be sorted by hand by girls, whose duty it is to separate them and reduce them to numerical order. The Postmaster-General, visiting the Holloway office a few months ago, and taking note of the monotony of the sorter's labour made the comment: "Surely some of this work could be done by machinery." That remark has prompted, or, at any rate, has expedited, the production of the automatic sorting machine, the inventors of which are Messrs. F. R. Frost and J. Rubardt, the first-named being an employee in the Money Order Department.

The machine consists of a revolving drum provided with small hooks or pickers, and a number of other devices detaching the orders from the bulk and discharging each one into its proper receptacle. This is done by means of perforations, which, of course, have to be made at the time of manufacture. The whole machine is worked by electricity.

In an interview, Mr. Frost said: "Some of the many difficulties we had to overcome arose from variations in the size of the orders, the soft and clinging texture of the paper on which they are printed, and the folding and crumpling they receive while in the hands of the public. In seeking methods of surmounting these obstacles we had no guidance from the failures or successes of other inventors, because, as far as the Patent Office records show, this is the very first time the sorting of small pieces of paper, such as postal orders, cheques, notes, etc., into numerical, alphabetical, or other order, has ever been attempted by mechanical means. A machine has been lent to the General Post Office, and is at present being tested on 20s. postal orders, a million of which have been specially perforated for the purpose by the Inland Revenue Department. If the Post Office decide to adopt this machine for sorting postal orders it will not be a difficult matter to design similar machines, working on the same principle, for sorting money orders, telegrams, savings bank warrants, and other documents which are handled in vast numbers by that department."

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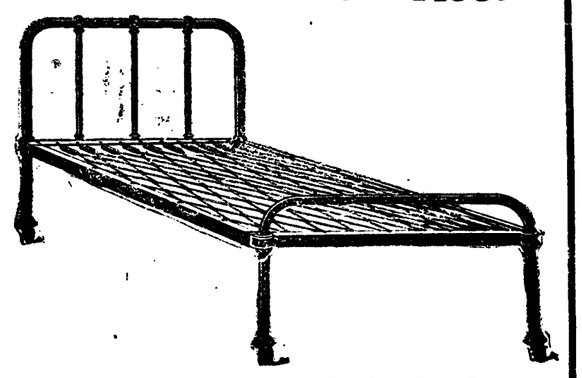
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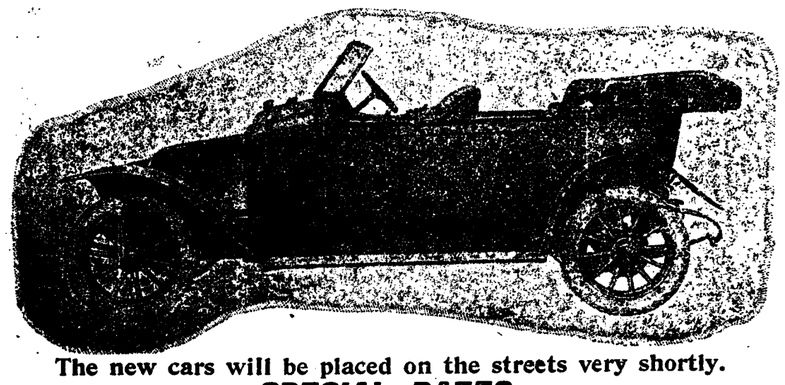
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IDEALS IN ART.

PRIVILEGES OF PAINTERS.

It would be a bold man who condemned books because they do not record the actual facts, says a writer in the "Westminster Gazette." One would be poor indeed if all the fairy stories, the stories of thrilling romance and adventure, were banned; even the dear old "Robinson Crusoe" or "Alice in Wonderland" would have to go to the wall. And if it be so in the case of books, why not of art? Is not the painter to have the privilege of creating something of his own, like the writer, to give expression to some ideal he may have formed in his own mind, which was to his thinking very beautiful?

I remember an artist once painting a picture he called an "Idyll of Spring," in which he endeavoured to point out the sensation that spring gave to him. It was to be a song, and the clouds of colour were to take the place of musical chords, starting in faint tones along the hills, and gaining their full strength and harmony in the foreground. It was a picture of spring colours, pale pink blossoms, and amber-coloured rushes coming through the tender green of the grass. A nymph was seated on the river-bank; she served the purpose of a counterpart of colour to his composition, and at the same time indicated an incident which suggested the ideal of the painter. But, alas! for the poor painter; when the picture was on view at one of the great exhibitions of London, a good man and his wife, who thought that the painter had no right to invent a story or paint an ideal, paused before it. He remarked to her that these artists were fools. "Yes, my dear," he said, "these artists are fools," and, pointing to the nymph, said: "Who would ever sit on a damp bank at that time of the year without their clothes? She would get rheumatism." You may smile, but that is how the poor artist's high ideal fell to pieces, as far as this good man was concerned.

IMITATION AND DECEPTION.

There are many thousands like this man. The painter is to be a realist, like those who, when it was the fashion, "grained" doors. The nearer he imitated the oak the better they liked it. All the same, it was an imitation and a deception. What would they say of anyone who attempted to pass off a base florin upon him? He would not be quite satisfied at the imitation; he would want the real thing.

The ideals in art are such as would raise a man's appreciation of nature and broaden his outlook on life, and if he cannot understand it, let him remember that the painter probably knew his business better than he. Let him consider the matter for a little and endeavour to see the reason why the artist painted the picture; he might then get some idea of what lay behind, but which did not jump at him at first sight. Always beware of first impressions in art; they are generally wrong. Great things do not at once impress you with their greatness; it is not till one begins to think and consider that they reveal themselves. Yet probably pictures are the easiest way of conveying an impression to anyone. One sees a picture at once, while in reading a book one has to turn the leaves back to refresh one's memory about the characters which one has come across. The book must be finished before one becomes acquainted with the whole story. Not so with painting; one sees the picture at once, and in that view thinks little of the enormous pains, the thought, and study, besides the hard work which lie behind it, in its simple and beautiful completeness. We esteem it a credit to any man who speaks frankly and acts according to his conscience. We say: "That is a man I like," and so we must give the artist the same assurance when he paints frankly and sincerely. Never mind if you don't like it; that does not much matter. You are, you must remember, but one person, and there may be thousands who do. You would resent anyone coming to you when you were doing your work and looking over your shoulder and saying, "I say, what are you doing! You should do it so and so," and naturally you would turn round and say, "Were you brought up to this business?" and he would probably say, "No." You would reply, "Then I was," and you would leave it at that. But the painter is criticised for doing this and not doing that, by people who have never had a paint-brush in their hand, but all this does not matter to the artist. To him his work is a joy, a recreation, a pleasure; he loves it too well to shirk it, and if it gives pleasure to others, and makes their life a little more worth the living, he has done well and justified his existion. The idea of some people is, that an artist ought to be doing some useful work, useful from the point of view of the man who makes the remark and probably he is doing much more really useful work than his scornful critic. No art is not understood; it is a pity that with so much fine art in the world, it has not more deeply interested and influenced the men and women whos lives are a little drab, for it costs them nothing to see the finest things man has created, not even the trouble of reading; and it would be a source of interest to them to find out why this or that painter did his work in a particular style.

HAPPINNESS OF NEW DISCOVERY

There is something fine in being an artist. In spite of all the drawbacks, the lack of sympathy, and the lack of understanding, he still goes on, always striving to get nearer to his ideal, reaching on into that dimly-lit realm; to bring forth something that will gladden his heart, and may even touch the hearts of others. If he fails to reach his ideal, he should not be discouraged, for in the very pursuit of it he has gained something, he has penetrated further into that realm than ever he had done before, and found the happiness of some new discovery.

I have seen a working-man looking very miserable, trudging along a wet road, discontented with what he calls his bad luck. He is in a pretty bad way, and yet he did not see that the wet road he is walking on is strewn with a thousand reflections of the splendour of the clearing sky. You may be sure that this man does not know that the rainbow round him is his own, for no one sees the same, and he has the honour of one of the most beautiful phenomena of nature for himself. That is as great a distinction as he can get, for the King has no more rainbow but his own. Yet the discontented worker grumbles as he tramples amongst the crushed sapphires which strew his pathway. Now this proposition is always coming up: What is the thing of real worth? It is not what one may pay for it, for he had his rainbow and his jewel-bestrewn pathway, and they cost him nothing, but he did not value them though they could not be imitated for untold gold. Somehow there is a strange higgledy-piggledy of things in this world. Everyone is after the same thing; everyone striving to get it, and that thing is happiness. But when it is at his very feet the ordinary human being does not pause to take advantage of it, but rather goes and stokes his engine or pursues whatever work he may do to earn something that will give him happiness. He will make any sacrifice to get the money because he knows that everyone accepts it as a token by which he can obtain what pleases him.

Now this is where art comes in: if he could but get into the mind of the painter, and the painter expresses his mind in his picture, he could then see that the really fine things in life cost little. But he must remember that favours are not pitched at his head any more than are his wages. He must earn his income, and the way to earn an income of happiness is in the study of art. She's a lassie that wants a deal of wooing, but when won is a lifelong source of happiness. Like nature,

"She never did deceive the heart that loved her,"

and Wordsworth knew what he was writing about when he wrote that, for he loved nature; to him nature was an inspirer, a thing so fine that even he had not words that were adequate to describe it fully. And did this nature he loved so much cost him anything? Does the sight of a dawn or sunset cost you anything? Yet with all the skill of art the painter can but give you his ideal of what that dawn or sunset is to him; because it gives him happiness he may want to paint it, so that his impressions of its meaning and beauty may impress others who are always grovelling in the dirt without seeing the reflection of the heavens.

If art was for no other thing than to show us the delight of being alive, and the wonderful things that we pass every day which seem so commonplace because we are used to them, it would serve a great purpose. Get art, and you will see them glorified and beautiful, and your work will have a new zest and life a newer flavour. Believe me, this is so, for I have found it.

A SHAWL REVIVAL.

For some years now we have regaled ourselves with scarves of every kind of pattern and material, says the "Manchester Guardian." There are few kinds of dresses that a scarfwill not enhance, and there is always a little discrepancy which a scarf fills up. It is about a hundred years ago since scarves were the height of fashion in France and in our own country. They were followed by the shawl, and the shawl remained for a long time, because the crinoline made every other kind of wrap impossible. The most recent tendencies of dress indicate very definitely that the shawl is again coming into its own.

We talk of new fashions when we should speak of revivals. In anticipation of a shawl-fashion long-sighted dealers are buying up everything they can lay hands on of Victorian, Spanish Persian, Chinese shawls. Some of them are astoundingly beautiful, works of art in the highest sense of the word. The black shawls made in the Chinese market for eighteenth-century Spain, or the beautiful examples sent home in the good old days of John Company, are almost unrivalled. Anyone who possesses them should treasure them exceedingly, and not only from a love of the antique.

Already people are wearing as opera-cloaks the finely embroidered black Spanish shawl, while for girls the white embroidered shawl that was worn at bullfights is at once simple yet rich in colouring. There are to-day so many ways of adapting the shawl for young or for old as almost to blot out the picture of Victorian matronliness which they invoke.

One very pretty method of using an old shawl is to knot it round the waist Spanish fashion, and arrange it, of course, so that the two embroidered corners do not form the knot. A black shawl will thus lend originality and distinction to a black evening dress. With the present mania for draping the finely embroidered Chinese shawl can be used with great effect for tunics, for dinner-coats, or for trains. There is some idea that the immensely long silk Victorian shawl may be used for court trains. The Victorian shawl, quite unjustly, calls up visions of immense and garish plaids or checks. Many of these exist, of course, though time has toned them down. But, prejudice apart, there was never a better period for actual material than from about 1840 to 1860, and English silks at that time were unrivalled. Numerous beautiful patterns were woven in gauze or barege, and the shawl was of such fairy-like texture that it might literally have been slipped through a wedding-ring. Also, in the Victorian shawl are to be found all sorts of amusing little conceits, such for instance as that of turning suddenly from gauze into lace and from lace back to gauze again; or, again, a satin stripe introduced into a dull, transparent material gives it a suggestion of hidden brightness flickering like sunlight.

The great advantage of a shawl is that it lends itself to draping of any kind. It is possible to be Greek or Victorian, to have long straight folds or folds both round and billowing. And every time the shawl looks different, having none of the monotony of the straight-forward dress. Though we have increased our stock of colour shades it would be difficult to combine them more effectively than in the old shawls in which Asia, Africa, and Europe went to the making. A court train, indeed, of one of the old gauze shawls would certainly outrival in brilliance and softness of tone any of the expensive brocades which are nowadays fashionable.

POETRY AND POLITICS.

SPENSER'S VIEWS UPON IRISH PROBLEMS.

The "Westminster Gazette" reports the following interesting details:—

The large hall at King's College, Strand, W.C., was crowded with members of the Elizabethan Literary Society and their friends, who had assembled to hear a paper read by Professor Boas upon "Romance and Politics in the later books of 'The Faerie Queene.'"

The chair was occupied by Sir Sidney Lee, the president of the society. In introducing the speaker, he reminded the members that they had met upon a very important occasion in the history of their band of fellowship. They had left their old quarters at Toynbee Hall, where the society had progressed from infancy to youth, and from youth to a maturity of thirty years, and they were all very grateful for the kind hospitality which they had at all times received under its charitable roof. Through the kind offices of Professor Gollancz they had been granted permission to make King's College their future home. During the last session they had suffered severe loss by the death of two of their vice-presidents—Canon Barnett, who had set a new ideal of philanthropy before the country; and Professor Dowden, the great Shakesperian critic. Their places would be taken by Professor Kerr and Professor Gollancz.

LEGACY OF POETIC GRANDEUR.

Professor Boas prefaced his interesting and scholarly address by stating that he intended to deal with the part of "The Faerie Queene" which was not so widely read and appreciated as the earlier portion of the poem. Personally, he preferred the later books to the first two. Up to the end of the second book the allegorical scheme was carried out with consistency and clearness; and they formed an elaborate and harmonious whole. In the later ones, however, the same lofty purpose was carried on, but the sustained allegory was completely abandoned, because Spenser found the task he had set himself too heavy to excute in its entirety. Moreover, he had decided that each book should consist of twelve cantos, so that in certain of them incidents—appropriate or otherwise—had to be introduced to form the desired length.

All the greatest artists—including Shakespeare—had recognised that the kingdom of the supernatural had its laws, and was not governed by fantasy or caprice. Spenser's works were a legacy of poetic grandeur in verse and portraiture; whilst perhaps the most beautiful feature in them was his portraits of womanhood. His knights were framed too much upon one model, but with his heroines the case was entirely different. In Book III., of "The Faerie Queene" he depicted chastity in the person of a Lady Knight, doubtless as a compliment to Queen Elizabeth. The former saw her lover's face in Merlin's enchanted glass, and passion forced its way into her imagination rather than into her heart. In the description of her adventures the charm of beautiful poetry and an admirably told tale were presented at the same time. Spenser paid the highest tribute to the nobility of woman, and went so far as to show that it was not merely necessary for her to possess domestic virtues. And therefore it must come as a thunder bolt to the student to find his attitude respecting the relationship of the sexes. He was entirely against their equality, and in no uncertain language declared that man alone must govern.

RELATIONSHIP OF SEXES.

His views upon the subject, which was one of the burning questions before the public to-day, reached a climax in Book V., Canto V., 25th stanza;

Such is the cruelties of woman-kynd
When they have shaken off the shame-fast band
With which wise Nature did them strongly tynd
T'obey the heasts of man's well-ruling hand,
That then all rule and reason they withstand
To purchase a licentious libertie:
But virtuous women wisely understand
That they were born to base humilitie,
Unless the heavens them left to lawful soverentie.

Judging from passages in "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare's views were upon similar lines, but nothing he had written advocating the subjection of woman to man went so far as the stanza of Spenser which he had quoted.

Political references were most frequent in Book V. of the "Faerie Queene," which dealt with the virtue of "Justice." It opened with rather an elaborate prologue, showing the poet's personal opinions. He seemed to favour the old Egyptian theory that the Heavens had gone astray, the spheres had wandered from their courses, the signs of the Zodiac had got mixed, and consequently confusion had arisen on the lower planets. "Right now is wrong, and wrong that was is right." He thought that justice was mainly centred in Princes, especially in the person of Queen Elizabeth, and he favoured the Divine right of Kings.

STATE OF IRELAND.

It must be remembered that the later books were published in 1596, and that Spencer's prose tract, "The State of Ireland," was written about the same time. So that his views upon the government of that country, as expressed in the fifth book, were not merely poetic fancy, but his personal opinion set out in verse. The policy of the Earl of Essex was to govern Ireland by toleration; that of his rival, Lord Grey of Wilton, to uproot and entirely exterminate the native Catholic Irish if they refused to be submissive to the laws laid down by England. And so strong was the Protestantism of the gentle Spenser, that in no uncertain voice he advocated the latter policy. Possibly statesmen might read in the verses of the "Faerie Queene" the source of the difficulties which confronted them to-day.

However, poetry which mixed with politics was not the best poetry. It was not in his views upon the position of woman nor upon the subject of Ireland that the peal Spenser was to be found. It was in the realm of romance, when he dealt with the eternal stories of life, that the greatness of his genius lay.

THE IDEAL HOME.

ROOMS INSPIRED BY MUSIC AND ART.

The Ideal Home Exhibition, which opened at Olympia in mail week is a veritable triumph of organization, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." The vast spaces of the hall and annexe have been utilised to the fullest possible extent, and there is not an exhibit which is unworthy the magnificent display.

What is to be seen? Everything that appertains to the home—the ideal home. It is packed with suggestions and ideals. There is no corner that does not furnish some example of what ingenuity, foresight, good taste, and economy can do when applied, in a practical manner, and under modern conditions, to the improvement of the home and its immediate surroundings.

FOUR WONDERFUL ROOMS.

There are four rooms that are, in themselves, amazing, not so much because of their peculiar charm, but because of the wide range of individuality which they show can be displayed in schemes of artistic embellishment. These rooms are contributed by the artist-decorator, Mr. H. K. Prosser. One is a room inspired by Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, a second enshrines a Watteau picture. The mantlepiece is decorated with gilded suns illuminated by electricity, which concentrate their beams on an actual painting by the master. Another room is a nursery. The frieze represents the sea, and is placed at the height of a smal child's eyes. An ancient galleon is modelled on this frieze in bold relief, and other wall decorations are air and sea planes. The cushions in the nursery carry out Mr. Prosser's theory that children are largely influenced by colours and are therefore adjustable to suit the weather. At night the child sleeps in a big blue egg in a room powdered with stars.

DINNER SERVED BY ELECTRICITY.

These may represent the poetry of the exhibition, but there is much that is severely practical. In the main hall is electricity's contribution towards solving the servant problem. In Electric House a full course dinner can be served without the apparent intervention of a single servant. In the house, too, is a wonderful "Mary Anne" table which beats eggs, polishes boots, cleans knives, and does other household work with an efficiency that would bring joy to the heart of the most exacting of housewives. But perhaps it may be asked, How can electricity serve a dinner? When all the guests are seated round the table a pile of plates arrives and makes a dignified and stately circuit of the table leaving one with every guest. The food is served and the wine "circulates" in a most literal way. Should a guest remark that he is a teetoteler either by doctor's orders or from conviction, soda water or barley water will appear from the depths, and, gliding round the table will stop in front of him. Any one desiring bread has only to mention it and it is before him; so with the rest of the courses down to the dessert. The guest has but to express a wish and it is gratified, and yet not a servant in sight.

In the bedrooms, in the bathroom, and in the nursery electricity has been made to play a part equally amazing.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S NURSERY.

There are nine rooms in the minor hall in the gallery which must prove of special interest. They are the rooms designed by Queen Alexandra and other ladies, who have displayed a keen desire to achieve "the perfect room." Queen Alexander of designed a nursery, Princess Alexander of Teck an Adam drawing-room, the Duchess of Rutland a Georgian dining-room, the Marchioness of Anglesey an English eighteenth century bedroom, the Countess of Lytton an early sixteenth century Venetian bedroom, the Countess of Plymouth a William and Mary library, Lady Islington, a seventeenth century parlour, Lady Holford, a Tudor hall, Lady Speyer a Queen Anne boudoir, and Viscountess Wolseley has devoted much care to an old French-garden.

The designs have been carried out by Waring and Gillow, and the garden by Carters.

As a contribution to the solution of the housing problem the proprietors of the "Daily Mail," the organizers of the exhibition, have erected two buildings on the floor of the hall. One is a single workman's cottage, and the other is a pair of workmen's dwellings. Each embodies the essentials of cheapness, convenience, and beauty, and must attract much admiration.

The annexe, covering two acres, has been devoted to a Russian village, with its log cabin, lime, washed mud houses with thatched roofs windmill, water-mill and school. Many of the buildings are beautifully decorated with barbaric carved wood-work, anw twenty-one thousand feet of landscape scenery add a strikingly realistic effect. The arts and crafts of Russia are fully represented and the Russian peasants may be seen at their daily work.

From end to end the exhibition is wonderful, and during its comparatively brief run it is expected that a quarter of a million people will admire its beauties and learn some part of the lesson taught under Mr. Cleaver's far-flung Pompeian roof decorations.

WHY ROME FELL.

PROFESSOR DELBRUCK'S THEORY.

"The English," said Professor Hans Delbruck, the eminent German publicist, in his concluding lecture upon "Numbers in History" at the University of London on October 7, "had no knights. They preferred to take their pleasure in the clinking of cups to going out into battle."

No international susceptibilities will be wounded by this remark, for it had reference to Harold's army at the battle of Hastings and it was the explanation of Harold's defeat. If it has any application in modern times the professor's manner did not suggest any malicious intention. He has the frankness, the appearance, and the charm of bearing of a British Navy captain. He captivated a large audience yesterday, and his lectures in English have been a veritable *tour de force* and full of the new and unexpected. As the Professor of History in the University of Berlin, he speaks with special knowledge and authority.

Carrying his analysis back to the days of Roman domination, Professor Delbruck examined the tales of barbarian invasions in vast strength. He showed that Marius and Cæsar were talking romance when they spoke of the hundreds of thousands of Gauls and Germans whom they overcame.

The barbarians were such terrible enemies that the Romans to overcome them needed numbers as well as discipline. But so long as Rome maintained her legions, a strong and well-disciplined force, to guard the frontier, peace reigned—the longest and most perfect peace that the world has ever known. If, as certain historians hold, this period was one of moral decay and despotism, that would suggest that peace was not the highest good of humanity.

COLLAPSE OF LEGIONARY SYSTEM.

Why, then, did the Roman Empire decline? Professor Delbruck traced its decay to the collapse of the legionary system, which, according to him, took place in the middle of the third century A.D., and not in the fifth century as most historians allege. Discipline decayed because it rested on belief in the gods, and that belief in the gods had disappeared. Loyalty to the Emperor vanished when the successio to the Empire was disputed and uncertain.

At the same time the payment of taxes in money ceased owing to the exhaustion of the mines of precious metals, and there could be no paper currency to take the place of silver and gold, for the ruler who gained power by murdering his predecessor would have no more respect for that predecessor's notes than he had shown for his life. Taxes were therefore discharged in kind, which meant that the legions could not be paid, for cattle and corn could not be transported from Narbonne to the Rhine. The legionaries were given land to till that they might live, and from soldiers gradually become peasants.

ROYAL GIFTS TO DALAI LAMA.

EXCHANGE OF PRESENTS.

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace rather more than three months ago a Tibetan deputation, bearing letters and presents from the Dalai Lama, and these gifts, were placed on loan by his Majesty at the British Museum. A few days ago says "The Times," the return gifts of the King were shipped for India, to be formally presented to the Dalai Lama in due course by an officer of the Government of India on the King's behalf. While for obvious reasons these Royal presents cannot vie in historic, emblematic, and religious interest with some of the gifts received from the titular head of an ancient civilization sequestered on "the roof of the world," they comprise examples of the best British decorative and applied arts in their several departments. They are accompanied by an autograph letter from the King expressing friendly sentiments and enclosed, in accordance with Eastern custom in such cases, in a silk scarf of great value.

The gold and silver presents (all specially wrought by Messrs. Garrard, the King's goldsmiths, of Albemarle-street) have been fitted in a teak-wood case lined with white velvet, specially constructed to be impervious to climatic conditions. When opened the case exhibits in the centre a gold rice cup and cover and a plate, surrounded by two flower vases and two photo frames containing signed photographs of the King and Queen, guarded on either side by a richly chased gold model of a Trafalgar lion mounted on a white marble pedestal. The cup and cover, a copy of work of Charles II. period, is richly chased with acanthus leaf decoration, open leafage button, and two scroll handles; and the plate and flower vases are also ornamented with richly chased acanthus leaves. The photograph frames, like all the other gold articles, are of 18 carat, and have yellow enamelled panels on engine-turned silver; the backs are of silver water gilt, and eight applied acanthus leaves complete the embellishment. Beneath the gold plate is a sequence of our English coinage, ranging from a sovereign to a farthing, all of the present year. In the lids of the case are fitted two solid silver photograph frames corresponding in pattern to the gold frames and containing water colour drawings of the Houses of Parliament and of Buckingham Palace.

WEAPONS AND SADDLERY.

The presents from the Dalai Lama now in the British Museum included a coat of Tibetan armour, with a steel helmet and a Durge sword. These gifts are reciprocated with fine examples of British workmanship in modern individual armament—namely, a Wilkinson scimitar with highly embossed blade and fancy gold wire cord sword-knot, and chamois and brown leather cases; also two 12-bore hammerless-ejector guns with gold inlay fitted with a leather double gun case, cartridge magazine, cleaning rod, and cartridges. Again, the historic Tibetan saddle with trappings sent to the King is reciprocated by a regulation English saddle with bridle and all accessories, including a handsome saddle-cloth ornamented with gold lace and embroidery. His Holiness will also be the recipient of a fine carriage with harness and accessories and three horses, which are being purchased in India. The modern costume of a Tibetan lady is not being returned by the latest creation of Bond-street; but the Dalai Lama will receive beautiful examples of British textiles in long rolls of the best Irish table linen and of Scotch tweed, in addition to the silk scarf enclosing the Royal letter.

A gift of perhaps more personal interets for a potentate leading a life of traditional seclusion is a handsome, gentleman's writing case, fitted with polished pig-skin and silver mountings. If his Holiness cares to vary the routine of life in the Potala by watching the heavenly bodies, he will be gratified with the fine Dollond telescope on tall mahogany stand, included in this remarkable collection of costly gifts. Last, but not least, he will become the possessor of that unique compendium of both Western and Eastern knowledge, the 11th edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," on India paper, in the best yellow morocco binding, and enclosed in a beautifully panelled case.

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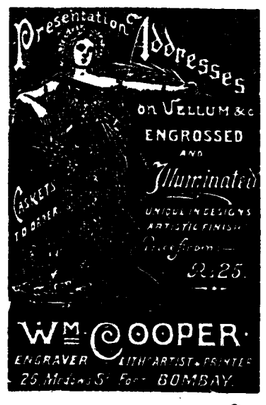

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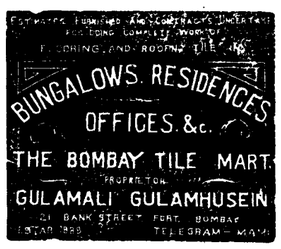

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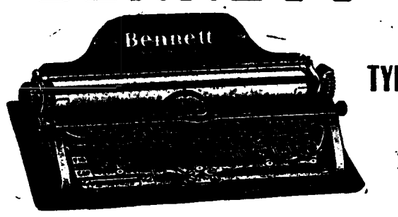
PORTABLE  TYPEWRITER.

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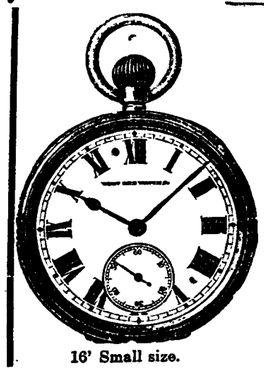

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